

THE  
SPANISH  
GRAMMAR.

OR,  
An Entrance to the vnderstanding  
of the Spanish Tongue.

---

By that late worthy IO. SANFORD,  
sometimes Fellow of *Magdalen Col-*  
*ledge in Oxon.*

---

Quintilianus Lib. 1. Cap. 4.

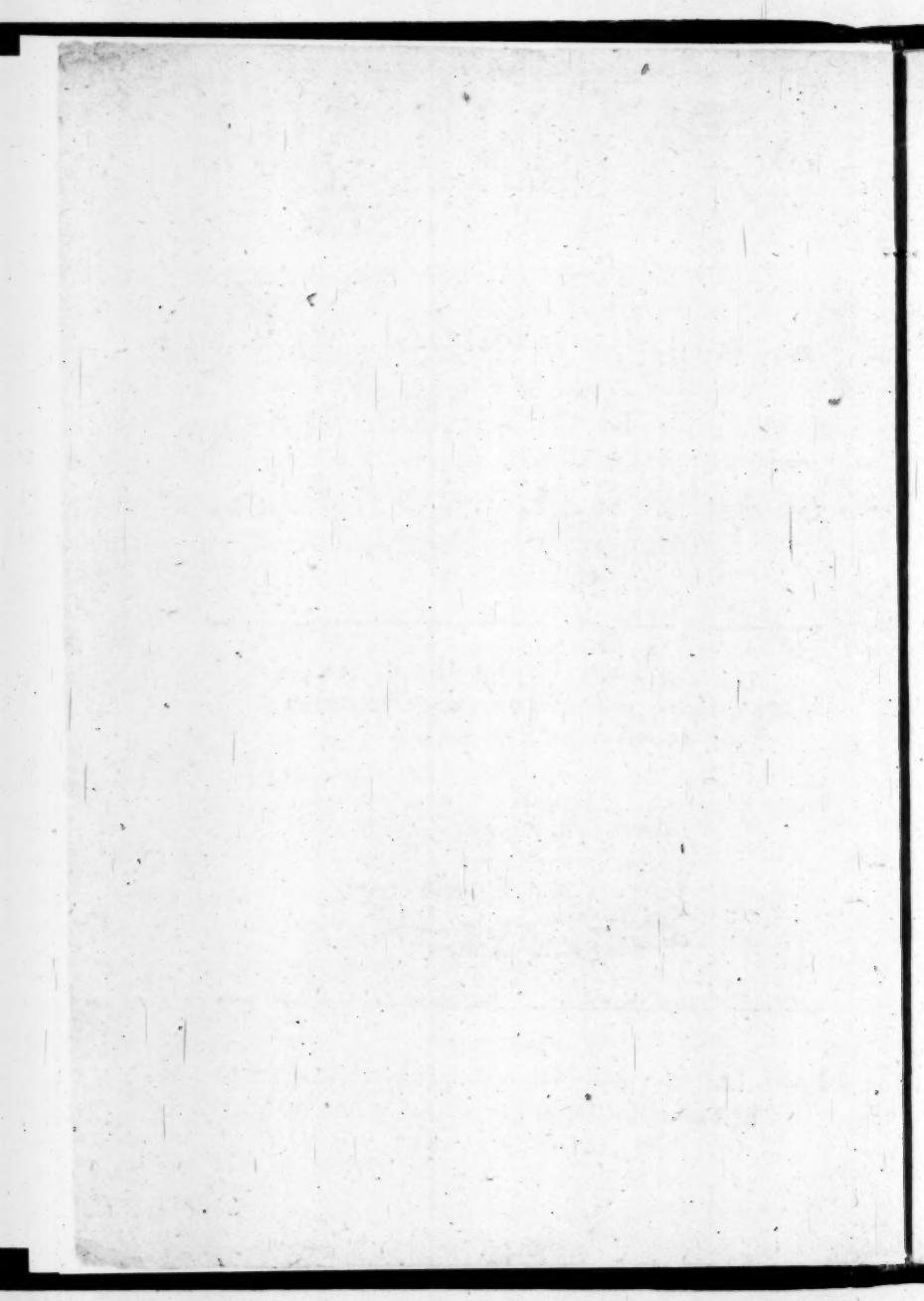
*Grammatica plus habet operis, quàm ostentationis  
Plus in recessu, quàm fronte promittis.*

---



---

LONDON,  
Printed by *Tho. Harper* for *Nath. Butter*, and are to  
be sold at his shop at the *Pide Bull neere*  
*S. Austines Gate.* 1633.





SPECTATÆ VIRTU-  
TIS ET ERVDITIONIS VIRO,  
AG PRAEFECTO SVO MVLTIS  
NOMINIBVS COLENDO, DO-  
MINO DOCTORI LANGTONO,  
COLLEGII BEATÆ MARIE  
MAGDALENE APVD OX-  
ONIENSES DIGNISSIMO  
PRÆSIDI,

IOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPA-  
NICAM HANC SVAM GRAMMA-  
TICAM, NVNC ITERVM DIS-  
CESSVRVS, NVNCVPAT,  
ET IN CLIENTELAM  
TRADIT.



STREET AT THE VILLAGE  
THESE TRADITIONS ALSO  
ACCORDING TO THE MYTHS  
NOMINALLY CALLING DO-  
WHO DOCTOR LARSON  
COLLEGE IN THE MARIE  
TODAY'S DAY OF  
CITY OF BOSTON  
THE END



Rules for the pronounciation  
of the Spanish.  
CHAP. I.

aa		ee, as in the word speed		oo, as in the word poone
A	E	j	O	V
*ba	be	bæ	bo	bu
Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu
Ba	Bæ	Bæ	Bo	Bu
Ca	Ce	Ci	Co	Cu
ca oʒ ʒa	ce oʒ ʒe	cæ oʒ ʒæ	co oʒ ʒo	cu oʒ ʒu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
*cha oʒ	che oʒ	chæ oʒ	cho oʒ	chu oʒ
cha	che	chæ	cho	chu
Da	De	Di	Do	Du
	Dæ	Dæ		
Ga	Ge	Gi	Go	Gu
	as in the word guest oʒ gæsting	as in the word guide		
Gua	Gue	Gui		
ha	he	hæ	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
la	le	li	lo	lu
lla	lle	lli	llo	llu
pla	pe	pi	po	pu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
	he	hæ		
Qua	Que	Qui		
sha	she	shæ	sho	shu
Xa	Xe	Xi	Xo	Xu

\*This sound is  
ordinarily in the  
middle syllables  
of words, as *Pa-  
labra* a word, pro-  
nounce it *Palau-  
ra*, excepting  
some that come  
from the Latine,  
as *Liberalidad*,  
*Nombre* a name.  
C Cerilla.

\*This sound is  
chiefly in the  
middle syllables,  
and in the end of  
words, remem-  
bring also that *th*  
must be sounded  
as in *thū* or *thæ*  
or *them*, and not  
as in *thinke* or  
*thanke*.

h Called *wilde*.

Note that these syllables *ge, gi*, as also all others that are written with the letter *x*, or the long *j* consonant, which the Spaniards call *Ixbota*, are pronounced alike; which is a sound very harsh and hard for Englishmen to utter, neither can we by letters fitly represent this deepe and strong aspiration, which must bee learned by the help of some man experienced in the language; the neereſt way which is used to expresse it, is, that it bee sounded as *sh*, as *quexar* to complaine, like *quishar*: *Ojo* an eye, as *Oſho*, *Hijo* a sonne, as *hiſho*, *gemir* to groane, as *ſhemir*.

For the better understanding of the former Table, and to satisfie the students, I will subjoyne a few Rules more particular.

The force and sound of the vowels is formerly delivered, where further you may note, that *i* vowell is seldome found in the beginning of words, but *y* is put instead of it, as *ymagen*, and *ygleſia*, rather then *imagen*, *igleſia*, saith *Miranda*.

The Spaniards doe with a kinde of wantonneſſe so confound the sound of *B* with *V*, that it is hard to determine when and in what words it should retaine its owne power of a labiall letter. Whence it is that they doe not onely pronounce, but doe also promiscuously write the one for the other, saith *Iohn Miranda*, fol. 353. as *trabajo* or *travajo* labour, travell; *Abeja* or *Aueja* a Bee, *Boto* or *Voto* I vow. Which gaue iust cause of laughter at that Spaniard, who being in conuerſation with a French Lady, and minding to commend her children for faire, sayd vnto her, vsing his Spaniſh liberty in pronouncing the French; *Madame vous avez des veaux enfans*; telling her that ſhee had calves to her children; instead of ſaying *beaux enfans*, faire children: Neither can I well iuſtifie him who wrote *Veneficio* for *Beneficio*. The generall rule then which is vſually deliuered, is, that it alwayes hath its proper ſound in the beginning of words, as *Bono* a ſoule.

*Ca, co, cu*, are pronounced as in English. But *Ce* and *Ci*,  
and

and all syllables that haue c with a dash, which they call *Cerilla*, are pronounced like f or z, or tz, as *capato* a shooe, *garça* a bush, *açucar* sugar, *açafran* saffron, which are also written with z, *zapato*, *zarça*, &c.

D hath his proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Dádiva* a gift, except *Dios* God, *Donde* and *Adonde* where: which are sounded as if they were written *Dhios*, *dhondhe*. But in the end and middle syllables it is alwayes pronounced as *th* in the word *then*, as is aboue said in the Table, as *Cordero* a Lambe, *Cindád* a City: read it *Cimbash*, &c. except some words that come from the Latine, as *Prudente*, *Blando*, soft.

Ga, go, gu, and gna are pronounced as in English, *gall*, *gold*, *gull*. But in *gno* and *gni*, u is left out, and are sounded as the first syllables of *gelding* and *gining*. So pronounce *guerra* warre, as *gherra*, *Guia* as our English words *guide*. From which rule are excepted by all Grammarlans these words following.

*Aguelo* which is also written *Abuelo* a Grandfather.

*Aguero* a Soothsayer.

*caraguñeles* and *carabuñeles* great Gasgoine hose.

*Cigüeña* a Stroke.

*Degüello* from *Degollar* to behead.

*Güero*, as *hüeno güero* an addle egge.

*Gargüero* or *garganéro* the weasand or windpipe.

*Halaguéño* fawning, or cockering, flattering.

*Hoguéro*, and *Hogar*, an harth to make fire on.

*Pediguéño* from *pedir*, an earnest suter, or wanton, as *petax* or *petulciu* in Latine from *peto*.

*Regüeldo* a belching, from *regoldar*.

*Siguénça* a Cities name.

*Sirguéro* one that draweth, or toweth a boat, from *Sirga*, a towing roap or halser.

*Triguéro* a Sparrow that haunteth wheat, from *trigo* wheat.

*Verguénça* shame.

*Vngüento* oynment.

Also the Aorists of all verbs that end in *guar*, as *menguar*

to diminish, *yo mengué* I diminished, *Fraguar* to harden or dry, *yo fragué*. *Ennagar* to water, *yo enagué*. Of the syllables *ge* or *gi*, it is before said vnder the Table, that they bee sounded, as written by the Spanish *Isbota*, in regard of which conformity they are also written the one for the other, as *Agéno*, or *Ajeno*, belonging to another man, *Magestad*, or *Magejstad*: whence also it is, saith *Cesar Oudin*, that verbs whose Infinitives end in *ger*, in their present tense, change *g* into *j*, as *coger* to gather, *yo cojo*, I gather.

**H** *H* in the beginning of many words is not prononced, as *buéco* hollow, *buéno* an egge: read it as if it were written *weco*, *weno*. Howbeit *Miranda*, fol. 365. giueth this rule, that those words which in Latine or Italian are written with *F*, being made Spanish by changing *F* into *H*, pronounce their *H*, *con gran fiato* (as he speaketh) with a strong aspiration, as

These from the Latine,	{ <i>Hazer</i> from <i>Facere</i> to doe.
	{ <i>Harina</i> from <i>Farina</i> , <i>speale</i> .
	{ <i>Haua</i> from <i>Faba</i> , a Beane.
	{ <i>Hembra</i> from <i>Fœmina</i> , the Female.
	{ <i>Hico</i> from <i>Ficus</i> , a Figge.
	{ <i>Hongo</i> from <i>Fungus</i> , a Mushrom.
	{ <i>Horadar</i> from <i>Forare</i> , to boare a hole.
	{ <i>Hollin</i> from <i>Fuligo</i> , soot of the Chimney.
	{ <i>Hablo</i> from <i>Fauella</i> , talke, speech.
	{ <i>Halda</i> , or <i>Falda</i> , from the Italian <i>Falda</i> , the lap or skirt of a garment.
	{ <i>Higada</i> from <i>Fegato</i> , the Liver.
	{ <i>Hibilla</i> from <i>Fibia</i> , a button, or clasp.

Notwithstanding, fol. 370. hee excepteth these words which come from the Latine, *Habilidad*, *Habito*, *Hombre*, *Humanidad*, *Honrra*, *Honesto*, *Hauer*, *Hano*, *Humildad*. Which because they doe not sound *H*, some do write them also without *H*. But *Miranda's* iudgement is, that it is better to write them with *H*, that their Etymologies may be knowne.

*Ch* is pronounced as in English in the word *Chalk*, or *Chesse*, as *Chapar* to sucke, *Charco* a poole, or pond, *Chorro* a land-flood, *Choça* a cottage. Except those words that come from the Latine, as *Monarchia*, *Ierarchia*.

Of *j* consonant, or *Ibota*, wee haue spoken before vnder the Table: *I* vowell is sounded like our double *e* in these English words, *stepe*, *weepe*.

Double *LL* is pronounced as if an *i* were written after it; yet so as it close into one syllable, as *lleno* full, as it were *lieno*, *llamar* to call, *llorar* to weepe, as it were, *liamar*, *liorar*. So likewise in the midst of a word, as *querelloso* full of complaints, like *herelloso*. Except words that come from the Latine, as *illustre*, *excellente*, *Apollo*.

The letter *ñ*, *con una raya o coronita encima*, which weareth a little coronet on the head of it, as *Bartholomeus Graninus* speaketh, which *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 3, and *Miranda* fol. 380, call *n tilde*, or *n with a tittle*, is pronounced as wee sound the last syllable of *Spaniards*, which wee make but of two syllables, or as if there were an *i* after the *n*, as *niño* a childe, reade it *ninio*. The French and the Italian, doe fitly expresse it by their *gn*; as when the Spaniards say *Enseñar* to teach: the Italians say *Insegnare*: the French *Enseigner*: And therefore some Spanish words comming from the Latine, doe still retaine *gn*, as *benigno*, *digno*. *Miranda* further obserueth, that most of the words which in Latine or Italian are written with double *n*, in Spanish are written and pronounced with *n tilde*, as *Pannus*, *Paño* cloth, *Annus*, *Año* a yeere, *Canna*, *Caña* a reed: So Italian, *Senno*, or *Sogno*, sleepe, in Spanish, *Sueño*. *Dona*, in Spanish *Dueña*, a Mistresse.

*Que* and *Qui* are pronounced *Ke* or *Ki*, *Quemar* to burne. *Quitar* to take away, as *Kemar*, *Kitar*, except the word come from the Latine, for then it is sounded as it is written, as *Eloquente*, *Delinquente*. So likewise the syllable *Qua*, as in *Quando*, *Quartão*, or *Quartago*, a little nagge.

R

R When it is doubled with the stronger sound, as *Carra* a Cart: with a stronger sound then *Caro* deere. And therefore *Miranda* fol. 384. thinketh the writing of *Honra* with a double r, to be a wrong Orthography, because it is as well pronounced with a single r, *honra*, honour.

S

S is seldome found at the beginning of words with another Consonant, but hath vually e before it, as *Espiritu*, *Espero*, *Escuso*, from *Spiritus*, *Spero*, *Scribo*.

V

V is a Consonant when it is put before other vowels, as *Venir* to come, *Vista* the sight. It is a vowell when either it standeth before a Consonant, as *uno* one, *uso* use: or with other vowels maketh a Diphthong, as *uestro* yours, *puodo* I can, *muela* the Iaw-tooth. The sound of u vowell is like our double o, as *Buche* the maw of a beast, read it *Booche*.

X

X in words that come from the Latine, is pronounced, saith *Adiranda*, as in Latine, or like ff, as *Exemplo*, *Examen*, *Experimentar*, *Extremo*. But in all other words it is pronounced like sh in English, or like the Italian sei, as *Enxugar* to drie, which in Italian is *Asciugare*. *Enxuso* dried, Ital. *Asciutto*: or like *Isbota*, (of which wee haue before spoken) as *Dexar* to leaue, *Dixo* said, like *Desbo*,

*Disbo*, or *Dejo*: and therefore they are indifferently written the one for the other,

as *Xarane*, or *Iarane*, syrup.

*Xabon*, or *Iabon*,

*Sope*.



Of the Accidents of Vowels, and of  
Diphthongs.

CHAP. II.

**O**Ve of the combination of Vowels with Consonants  
result syllables, and of syllables words.

To vowels  
happen 2  
accidents.

1 *Crafsis*, or a contraction, when two vowels are  
drowned into one; as *el* for *a el*, *del* for *de el*,  
*dinos* for *deunos*.

2 *Diæresis*, or a disioyning of vowels, a *Laüd* a  
Lute, for *Land*; *Ataüd* for *Atand* a Beere, or cof-  
fin, *a-y* there, to distinguish it from *ay* there is,  
or there are. *a-y* I heard, to difference it from  
*ey* to day.

*As*, which in pronuntiation pawseth  
most upon the *a*, as we sound a *saone*,  
or *saone*, or as the French pronounce  
their *Paon* a Peacocke, so sound  
*Quartáo* a nag.

*Au*, which is sounded fully, inclining  
somewhat to *o*, as *una Iaula*, a bird-  
cage, *Candilla* a Captaine or Leader,  
as wee pronounce *Poles-Crosse* for  
*Pauler-Crosse*. Except these two *Laüd*  
a Lute, *Ataüd* a coffin for the dead:  
which diuide their vowels *La-nd*,  
*Ata-nd*, as is before said.

*Ie*, as *Miel Hony*, *Viento* Wind, *Infierno*  
Hell.

*In*, as *Ciudad* a City.

*ue*, as *fuego* fire *hucio* hollow, *tuerto*  
one-eyde.

*ui*, as *cuidad* care, *cuytádo* greiued.

2 Triphthongs, in which three vowels close  
vp into one sound, as *Buey* an Oxe, *Bueyre* a  
Vulture.

Of

Vowels  
with  
vowels  
beget

1 Diphthongs  
which are  
these.

An Entrance to the  
Of the Passions of words.

CHAP. III.

General, as common to all words, as the accent, of which in the next chapter.

The passions  
of words  
are either

1 *Symbolism*, or a mutuall exchange of letters of the same organe in the writing of words; as when they write promiscuously *travajo* or *trabaxo* travell; *tigéras*, *tijéras*, or *tixerás*, theerea or snuffers. *Cesar Oudin* fol. 2. where *B* & *V*, *G* *I*, & *X* are as Grámarians call them, *foraria litera*.

2 *Antistæchon*, or change of one letter into another, as *R* into *L*, in the infinitive moode of Verbs; when any of these Affixes *Lo*, *Lo*, *La*, *Los*, *Las*, immediately follow, as *Dezille* for *Dezirle*, to tell him. *Adestralle* for *Adestrarle* to direct him. Howbeit *Miranda* is of opinion, fol. 378, that it is a more elegant kind of speaking, to use the regular infinitives, *Dezarle*, *Adestrarle*, and dorth counsell so to doe.

3 *Metathesis*, or a Trajection, or Transposition of letters, which chiefly happeneth to the second persons plural of the Imperative mood when an Affix is added, as *Dexalde* for *Dexadale*, leaue him, *Poneldo* for *Ponedle*, put him, *Castigaldo* for *Castigadlo*, correct him. The same happeneth also to some Future tenses, as *Verré* for *Vendré*, I will come, *Terré* for *Tendré*, I will hold.

4 *Aphæresis*, which is the taking away of a letter from the beginning of words, as *nora buena* for *en hora buena*, luckily, in good time, *nora mala* for *en ora mala*, with a mischeise.

5 *Epenthesis*, which is the putting of a syllable into the midst of a word, as in the future tense

2 Particular or specially incident to some words only, as

of



*Euphonia*,  
or pleasing  
sound of  
utterance,  
to which  
belong  
these fol-  
lowing.

of the Indicative mood, as when they say

For { *Lastimaré Lastimar*, lo, hé,  
          *Lastimarás Lastimar*, lo, as, &c. as shall  
afterward be seene in the Syntax of Verbs.

6 *Syncope*, which is the taking away of a letter  
out of the midst of a word, as in the second per-  
son plurall of the future tense of the subjunctive  
moode, as *si uviérde* for *uvideredes*, if you shall  
haue.

7 *Apocope*, which  
is the taking away of  
a letter from the end  
of a word, as of

S out of the first per-  
sons plurall of the Impe-  
rative, when *nos* fol-  
loweth, as *vamonos* for  
*vamosnos*, let vs go.

D out of the second  
persons plurall of the Im-  
perative, as *apartaos* for  
*partados*, stand away, so  
*veni* for *venid*, &c.

Vnder this *Euphonia*, wee comprise also that compendi-  
ous kinde of writing, and those abreuations which they  
use in their *Misliues*, as I obserued in a written copy of the  
late Proscription against the Moores, in these particulars,  
where one letter or syllable is put to supply two offices, as  
*Poco apronechado* for *ha apronechado*, it hath little auayled.  
So, *el peligro yrrreparable daño*, for *y yrrreparable daño*. *Esto es*  
*el remedio aquien consciencia*, for *aquien en consciencia*. And  
by this also they seek to auoid geminations of the same let-  
ter, to shun harshnesse : as *Soy*, I am, for *Soy yo*. *Celestina*  
Act. 12. So the copulatiue *y* is turned into *e*, as *la ley e la*  
*justicia*, for *la ley y la justicia*. *Minshew*, Gram. fol. 73.

## Of the Accent.

## CHAP. IIII.

**T**He Accent in Spanish, saith *Miranda*, fol. 391, is rather considered in regard of speech, then of writing: Howbeit I haue obserued that *Antonio Perez* in his *Pedagos de Historia*, doth vsually accent the last syllables of the Aorist, as fol. 190, 191, *llegó, topó, dió, residió, refirió*. And some particles also for distinctions sake, as *Pero*: but, to difference it from *Pero* a *Peare*. So *á* to, from *a* hee hath, *ó* or else, *o* the Aduerb of calling, *házia* toward, *bázia* hee did, *ésta* this, *está* it is, *lástima* greife, *lastíma* hee grieueth, *plática* talke, or *plática gente*, a practised people, *plática* hee talketh, *pérdida* losse, *perdída* the participle scem, lost,

## Accent of Nonnes.

*Miranda's* generall rule is fol. 392, that all words ending in a consonant, do for the most part accent the last syllable, as hereafter followeth: Except they come from the Latine: for such doe commonly retaine the Latine Accent, as *Cadión, Premio, Obediéntia*.

**D**, as *lealtad* loyalty, and by variation into the plurall, *lealtades*. Adde hereunto the second person plurall of the imperatiue mood of verbs, as *amád* loue yee, *coméd* eat yee: which notwithstanding are commonly spoken without their *d*, as *amá, comé, veni*.

**L**, as *Arrabál* the Base-towne or Suburbes. Plur. *Arrabáles*: Except *árbol* a tree, *mármal* marble, *Cónsul*, *bábil* actiue, nimble, *débil* weak, *fértil* fruitfull, *frágil* fraile, *móbil* vnstaid, *ángel*, *apóstol*, *cárcel*, *Christónal*, Christopher, *sácil*, *diffícil*,

The consonants in which words do end, are commonly these.

*diffícil, dócil, estéril, dátil* a date fig, *estiercol* dung, *nil* : all which comming from the Latine, retaine the Latine accent : to which ad *mástel* or *mástil* a mast of a ship, and except *trebó* trifoly, or three-leaved grasse, and *pestilenciál*.

*N*, as *coraçon* the heart. Except these comming from the Latine, *cármén, crímen, ymágen, márgen, orígen, vírgen, exámen, volúmen, bitúmen*, *Estenán* Steuen : which in the plurall also say *órdenes*, not *ordénes*, which is from the verbe *ordenar*, to which adde *lóuen* a yong man, and except *Camelón* a Camelion.

*R*, as all Infinitives *amár, dexir*. Nounes also as *amór, pastór*, except *mártir*. Item *ámbar*, amber, *ánser* a goose, *acíbar* the iuyce of Aloes, *alcázar* sugar, *apófar* brasse, *alcázar* a fortresse, *nácar* the mother of Pearle, *tíbar* fine gold, *cáncer*, *carácter*, *lóor* praise, and proper names, as *Gábar*.

*X*, as *carcax* a quiver.

*Z*, as *rapáz, sagáz*. Except names of Families, *nomi di casate*, as *Miranda* calleth them, which alwayes accent the first, as *Díaz* or *Díx*, i. *hijo de Dígo*, the sonne of Iames. So *Alvarez*, sonne of Aluaro. *Núñez, Pérez, Suárez, Gómez, Sánchez, Martínez, Rodríguez, Benítez, Sáñez, Láñez*.

*S*, as *Diós* God, *Aní* s Annisseed, except *Adínes* Barbary dogs, *adínas* the squincy.

*The Accent of Nounes ending in a vowel.*

*A*, which commonly accent the penultime, that is, the last sauing one, as *Alcaná* la the Kings Subsidy, *Locúra* Foolishnesse, *Cordúra* Wisdome. Some few accent the antepenultima, as *Alcándara* a perch for an Hawke, *Alcántara*.

ra a bridge, *albóndiga*, a Merchants ware-house, *Dáquina* a gift, *pérdida* losse, to distinguish it from *perdida*, the form. of *perdido* lost. *Lastima* greife, *lastima* he hurteth, *plática* talke, as before was mentioned.

2 IA, of which some accent the.

Nounes which end in a vowel doe commonly end either in

1 Penultime, and they are either

1 Properly Spanish, as *Alcancía* an earthen money-box, *perfia* contention, *alegría* cheerefulnesse.

2 Or deriued from the Greek, as *Academia*, *Filosofía*, *fantasia*, *Policia*, except *Blasphemia*.

2 Antepenultima, as those which comming from the Latine, retayne the Latine accent, as *anséncia*, *clemencia*, *dolencia*, *escória* the dross of metall. *Eficácia*, *glória*, *rábia*, &c.

3 E, which commonly haue their accent in the last syllable saue one, as *axéyte* oyle, *aféyte* womens painting, *deléyte* delight, *báyle* a dance, *Fráyle* a Fryer.

4 I, which are onely two, *maravedí* a small peece of Spanish coine, *caquicamí* the feeling of an house.

5 O, of which some end in

1 Co, which commonly accent the antepenultima, as comming the most part from the Latine, as *Físico*, *Flemático*, *Colérico*, *Músico*, *Síndico* a Iudge : *magnífico* : but the verbe *magnífico* I magnifie, accenteth the penultime, except the diminutives in *co*, or in any other termination, as *bonico*, or *bonito* pretty, *chiquito*, *chiquisito*, *chiquillo* pretty little, *asquito*, or *asnillo* a little Ass. So *moquelo* a little

little boy, *nequeña* a little foole.

*Lo*, which accent the antepenult. as *tabernáculo*, *báculo*, *ostáculo*.

*Mo*, accent the antepenult. and are for the most part superlatives, as *bonissimo*, &c.

*No*, is penacute, as *moreno* blackish. Except *cárdeno* black and blew.

*Ro*, which for the most part accent the penultima, as *Romero* a Pilgrime, *Harnero* a sieve, *Hornero* one that setteth bread into the oven, *Sacristano*.

Some accent the penultima, as *almedrio* free-will, *desafío* a challenge or defiance, *hastío* a loathing, *Indio* a Jew, *navío* ship, *poderío* power, *rocío* the dew, *Señorio* Lordship.

Some accent the antepenultima, as *adúlterio*, *agránio* greife, wrong, *Almarío* an Armoury, *adnerario*, *Boticário* an Apothecary, *Bárrio* a Ward or Street in a City, *Pátio* a square Court, *menosprecio* contempt, *contrario*, *precio*, *palacio*: to which adde *hígado* the liuer, *júyzio* iudgement.

IO, of  
which  
words,

*Accent of Verbs.*

The accent of Verbs is fully and exactly set downe in the Table ouer euery person, whither wee referre the Reader.

For some particular tenses these rules are deliuered.

*Miranda* fol. 376. and 403. giueth this good rule, that all irregular Aorists of verbs in euery coniugation, accent the penultima, as *húno* I had, *húno* he had. So *súno*, *púdo*, *búzo*, *dúxo*, *trúxe*, *púse*, *vúne*. But all regulars accent the last, as *amé* I loued, *amó* he loued: so *crey*, *creyó*, *pedí*, *pedíste*, *pedió*, *perdí*, *perdíste*, *perdió*.

The preterimperfect in all moodes is penacute in the

singular, and third person plural, and antepenacutē in the first and second plural, as *amāna*, *amāuas*, *amāua*, plu. *amāuamos*, *amāuades*, *amāuan*. So *amāsse*, *amāsses*, *amāsse*, *amāssemos*, *amāssedes*, *amāssen*.

The Future of the Indicatiue accenteth the last syllable in the third person singular, and second and third plural, as *amaré*, *amarás*, *amará*, *amarémos*, *amareys*, *amarán*. But the Future of the Subiunctiue accenteth the last sauing one in the same persons, as *amāre*, *amāres*, *amāre*, *amāremos*, *amāredes*, & *amārdes*, *amāren*.

### Accent of Aduerbs.

Aduerbs in *a* and *i* accent the last, as *acá* hither, *allá*, *acullá* thither, *quicá* peraduenture, *aquí* here, *ay allí* there. Aduerbs ending in a consonant, some accent the last, as *atramés* and *altroués*, *después*, *jamás*. Some are penacutē, as *antes*, *debrúces*, *agátas*, *lêxos*, *entônces*.

## Of Nounes.

### CHAP. V.

**N**OUNES doe not vary their cases by finall terminations, as in Latine, *musa*, *musa*, *musam*, &c. but by certaine Prefixes, and they are either Articles, or Particles.

1 Articles, by which the names of things are vtered in the nominatiue cases, and which serue to distinguish their genders, and they are either

*Enunciatiues* answering to our Article, *a*, or *an*, as *un hombre* a man, *una muger* a woman, and in the plural *unos*, *unas*, as *Miranda* fol. 80 saith, *unos hidalgos* so *maron por la mano a vas mugeres*, certaine gentlemen took certaine gentlewomen by the hand.

*Demonstratiues*, answering to our Article *this*, as *el* for the masculine, *el hombre* the man; *la* for the feminine, as *la muger* the woman; *lo* for the neuter. Plural. *los*, *las*.



2 Particles serve to forme the oblique cases, as *De* to the Genitive case, *A* to the Dative most properly ; but yet it is the signe also very often of the Accusative case. Howbeit *Miranda* will not haue such words to bee of the Accusative case : but rather saith, that they follow words which gouerne a Dative case, as in the former example, *Tomar por la mano a unas mugeres.*

Articles are declined by the helpe of the Particles, and Nounes both by Articles and Particles, as first of Articles.

Nom. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.	} Plural.	<i>Los.</i>
Gen. <i>del</i> of the, neut. <i>de lo</i> of it.		<i>De Los.</i>
Dat. <i>al</i> to the, neut. <i>a lo</i> to it.		<i>A Los.</i>
Accusat. <i>a el, al</i> , the, neut. <i>a lo</i> it.		<i>A Los.</i>
Vocat. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.		<i>Los.</i>
Abl. <i>del</i> from the, neut. <i>de lo</i> from it.		<i>De Los.</i>

So likewise the feminine *la*, Genit. *de la*, Dat. *a la*, &c. Plural. *las*, *de las*, *a las*, &c.

In like manner decline *uno* one, Genit. *de uno* of one, Dat. *a uno* to one, &c. Plural. *unos*, *de unos*, &c.

Feminine *una*, *de una*, *a una*. Plural. *unas*, *de unas*, &c.

Nounes are thus declined with Articles and Particles.

Nom. <i>el maestro</i> the master.	} Plural.	<i>Los ma-</i>
Gen. <i>del maestro</i> of the master.		<i>stros</i> the
Dat. <i>al maestro</i> to the master, or <i>para el maestro</i> for the master.		masters.
Accusat. <i>al</i> or <i>a el maestro</i> the master.		<i>De los ma-</i>
Vocative like the nominative.		<i>estros</i> , of
Ablat. <i>del maestro</i> from the master.		the ma-
		sters, &c.

So likewise the feminine *la muger* the woman, *de la muger*, &c.

Particular

Particular Rules for the use of  
Articles.

1 Articles serue only to Nounes appellatiues, or common names, as *el libro* the booke, *la cámara* the chamber. And not to proper names, nor yet to the name *Diós*, which is a proper name, because God is onely one, vnlesse some Epithete bee ioyned with it, as *el Dios todo poderoso*, the God almighty; or that it bee vsed by way of excellency, as *el Dios de Israel*, the God of Israel, or for difference and distinctions sake, as *el Dios de los Gentiles*, the God of the Heathen. Proper names and Pronounes are declined onely with Particles, as *Pedro*, *de Pedro*, *a Pedro*, &c. So *yo*, *de mi*, *a mi*, as hereafter in the Pronoune.

2 *El* is the proper Article to Nounes masculines, whether they beginne with a vowell or a consonant, as *el caballo* the horse, *el ojo* the eye. Howbeit *Mirando fol. 16.* obserueth that it is vsed before these words which are of the feminine gender, as *el açada* the spade, *el abeja*, the Bee, *el adarga* the target, *el aguja* the needle, *el agua* the water, *el ala* the wing, *el ama* the nurse, *el alma* the soule, *el aparéncia* the appearance, *el Arca* the Arke, *el asa* the handle, *el ayuda* the help: wee may also say *la agua la alma*: but it is to be pronounced as if there were but one *a*, as *l'agua*, *l' alma*, as if there were an Apostrophus, though the Spaniards doe seldome or neuer write the Apostrophus, which the French vsually doe, and sometimes the Italians also.

*Lo* answereth to our word *is*, and serueth to nounes neuters; such as are adiectiues, when they are made substantiues, as *lo gordo del venado*, the fat of venison, as also in these and the like speeches, *siendo vero como lo es*, it being true as it is, *todo quanto dixeres lo creerá*, he will beleue whatsoever you say.

4 *El* and *La* when they are Affixes in the end of verbs, then



then is *el* turned into *le* or *lo*, as *digale* tell him, *Vamos a visitarle*, or *visitarlo* let vs goe to visite him : *vamos a verla* let vs goe see her. So *les* for the plurall, as *contentarles* to content them. So is *le* also put before verbs, as *le vino a la memoria* it came to his minde, *del alma le salio* it came from his very soule.

5 When a question is asked, *Le* is many times put after these two words, *que* and *se*, as *que se le da a el?* what care you for that ? *que se le quiere?* what is your pleasure ? *que se le el moço?* is your boy gone away ? And this is not done for any necessity, for they may as well say, *que se os da a vos?* But after a more ciuill and mannely kinde of speech they speake, and say, *que se le da a el?* what is that to you ?

And here is to be noted, that because *vaz* is held a base and abieſt terme in Spaninſh, euen as *showin* in English ; and *vueſſa merced* ( which they pronounce also *vueſſaſted*, and ſignifieth your worſhippe, your ſauour, or gentleneſſe ) is thought too high a title of compellation, to bee giuen to men of all conditions ; therefore they haue diuiſed this third manner of ſpeaking, as a middle between both ; by putting *el* or *lo* before the third perſon ſingular of verbs : as *ſi el quiere hazer lo*, if you will doe it : for *ſi vos quereys* : *que lo dixo?* for *que vos dixo?* what ſayd hee to you ? This rule is deliuedred by *Iohn Moranda*, fol. 18, by *Ceſar Ondin*, fol. 7. And wee further obſerue out of *Iohn Huart* in his *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 204, that the Spaniards are herein more obſeruant of due reſpect then the Italians, who apply the ſtile of *Signoria* to men of all ſorts, which the Spaniards giue onely to men of quality, and high place and eminency. Hitherto belong theſe and the like ſpeeches, as when they aſke, *es eſte cuchillo el ſuyo?* is this your knife ? inſtead of ſaying, *vueſtro*. For they hold it good manners ſaith *Miranda*, fol. 103. though they ſpeake to an inferiour, to ſay *el* rather than *vos*, and *el ſuyo*, rather than *vueſtro*. But when equals ſpeak together, they rather ſay, *vueſſa merced* than *el*, and *cuchillo de vueſſa merced*, rather than *el ſuyo*.

## Of the Numbers of Nounes.

The plurall number is formed from the singular by adding *s*, as *palabra* a word, *palabras* words. But words that end in a consonant forme the plurall by adding *es*, as *ciudad* *ciudades* a city. So do also these words which end in a vowell, as *Rey* a King, *Reyes*; *ley* a law, *leyes*; *fè* faith, *fèes*; *buey* an oxe, *bueyes*.

Nounes in *x*, saith *Miranda* fol. 48, make their plurall by *ges*, as *reloxa* a clocke, *relojes*; *carcax* a quiuer, *carcaxes*.

The Infinitives also of verbs, when they are vsed for Nounes Substantiues, they forme a plurall number, as *el plazer* pleasure, *plazeres*; *el pesar* greife, *pesares*: *Miranda* fol. 47.

## Genders of Nounes.

Adiectiues ending in *e* or *i*, are of the common of two Gender, as *hombre docil*, *muger facil*, *moço innocente*, *moça impudente*. Adiectiues in *o* make the fœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *bueno buena*:

Substantiues  
masculines in

To the masculine gender  
belong all  
Nounes ending in

1 Or make their fœminine by adding *a*, as *habladôr* a talker, *habladôra* a she talker.

2 O make their fœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *Suêgro* a father in law, *Suêgra* a mother in law.

3 L, as *Cardinal* a Cardinall, *cardenál* the print of a stripe in the flesh. Except *la cárcel* the prison, *la piel* the skinne, *la canal* the channell, *la equinoctial*, *la naual* a battell by sea, *la hiel* gall, *la sal* salt.

4 O, as *el cardo* the thistle, except *la mano* the hand.

5 R, *el pastor* the shepheard.

Fœminines  
are all words  
ending in

- 1 *A*, as *la manteca* butter. Except *Posta*, *Profeta*, and others comming from the Latine.  
2 *D*, as *majestad* maiesty.  
3 *ion*, as *deliberación*. But words ending in *on*, are for the most part masculines, as *eslabón* a Steele to strike fire. *almidón* starch.

1 The names of trees are vsually of the masculine gender, but the fruits are of the feminine, as

*El perál* the peare tree. *La péra* the peare. But *el péro* signifying a kinde of sowre apple tree, and the fruit of it, is of the masculine gender.

*El ciruelo* the plum tree, *la ciruela* the plum.

*El cérozo* the cherry tree, *la ceréza*.

*El naranjo* the orange tree, *la naranja*.

*El manzano* the apple tree, *la manzana*.

*El camuño* the pippin tree, *la camuesa*.

*El nogal* the walnut tree, *la nuez*, &c.

2 Contrariwise in these words the trees are of the feminine gender, and the fruits of the masculine, as

*El higo* the fig, *la higuera* the fig tree.

*El dátil* the date, *la palma* the date tree.

*El racimo* the cluster of grapes, *la párra*, or *la vid*, the vine.

3 But in these both the trees and fruits are both masculines, as

*El membrillo* the quince, and the quince tree.

*El limón* the lemmon, and the lemmon tree.

*El alnérchigo*, and *el alnarcóque* the apricocke tree, and fruit.

Comparisons.

The Comparative is formed by *mas*, the Superlative by *may*, or *el mas*, or by *issimo*, as *hermoso* sayre, *mas hermoso* sayrer, *may hermoso* very sayre, or *el hermosissimo*, or *el mas hermoso*, the most sayre, or sayrest, and in these

superlatives they follow the Latines, as *humillimo, tenuis-*  
*mo*. Except these which are irregular.

*Buena* good, *mejor* better, *muy buena* or *bonissimo* very good or best.

*Male ill, peior worse, may male, or el was male the worst.*

Grande great, mayor bigger, muy grande, or grandissimo  
greatest.

**Chico little, menor less, muy chico very little.**

*Much* much, *more* more, *very much* or *muchissimo* very much.

*Poco* little, *menos* less, *muy poco* or *pequissimo* very little.

### Derivatives.

Some are of Townes and Countries,  
as *el Arragonés* a man of the Kingdome of A-  
ragon. *Andalúz* a man of Andalusia, *un Inglés*  
*Escocés*, *Francés*, an English, Scot, French, *Monte-  
seño* an hills countriman, *Gallego* a man of Gal-  
licia.

Signific a diminution of the quantity or quality of a thing, as *bonito*, *bonito*, or *bonillo*, pretty little, *repilla* a little gowne, *asnillo* a little asse, *cardenillo* somewhat blackish, from *cardeno*, *muchachito* a little boy, *chiquito*, *chiquito* very little, *tamanito*, a little man of very low stature, *chico* high as we say.

2 Or else they bee words of dalliance, as *ven aca*, *Iuanico*, *loquillo*, *bovillo*, come hisher little Iohn, little sot, or foole:

3 Some signifie excefle, which for the moſt part end in *ado* or *azo*, as *papado* one that hath a great throat, *barbado* one that hath a great beard, *rodillazo* a great blow with the knee,

**JATTARO**

Of nouns  
Deriva-  
tives.

2 Diminutives ending in *ico*, *ito*, *illo*, *ello*, *itito*, *irrito*, and they do either

*jarrazo* a great blow with a pot, *porrazo* a blow with a club.

4 Some signifie dignity, which end in *azgo*, or *adgo*, as *mayorazgo*, eldership, or the dignity of the first borne, *Papazgo* the Popedom, *Cardenalazgo* the Cardinalship, *Alferazgo* the place of an Alfercz or Ensigne-bearer, *Deanazgo* a Deanry.

Of Pronounes.

CHAP. VI.

Pronouns are either	1. Demonstratives.	yo I.
		Tu thou.
	2. Relatives.	Se him selfe.
		Aquel or el he.
	3. Interrogatives.	Este this man, or este, or aqueste.
		Esse that man, or esse.
1. Primitives.	4. Derivatives, as are the Possessives	Que who or which.
		El qual the which.
2. Demonstratives.	5. Plurals.	Quien who, Que what,
		Qual whether, or what a one. Cuyo whose.
3. Interrogatives.	6. Possessives	Mi or mio, from. mio mine.
		Tu or tuyo, from. tuyo thine;
4. Derivatives, as are the Possessives	7. Plurals.	Su or suyo, from. suya his.
		Nuestro, from. nuestra ours.
5. Plurals.	8. Possessives	Vuestro, from. vuestra yours.
		Nosotros or nos we,
6. Possessives	9. Plurals.	from. nosotros.
		De nosotros or vs.
7. Plurals.	10. Possessives	A nosotros to vs, &c.

Nom. yo I.

Gen. de mi of me.

To Dat. a mi to me.

Accusat. me me.

Abl. de mi from me.

Nom. *tu* thou.  
 Gen. *de ti* of thee.  
 Tu Dat. *ati* to thee.  
 Accusat. *te* thee.  
 Ablat. *de ti* from thee.

} *vosotros* or *vos* you  
 } or yee, fem. *vos-*  
 } Plural. *tras*, *de vosotros* of  
 } you, &c.

Nominatio caret.  
 Ge. *de si* of himselfe or herselfe.  
 Se Dat. *a si* to himselfe.  
 Accusat. *se* himselfe.  
 Ablat. *de si* from himselfe.

} The same cases serue  
 } also to the plurall num-  
 } ber, as *de si* of them-  
 } selves, *a si* to them-  
 } selves, &c.

Note that *yo*, *tu*, *se*, *nos* and *vos*, serue to both genders, as  
*yo* I, both for the man or the woman, &c.

Nom. *el* that man, fem. *ella* that woman, neut. *ello*  
 that.

Gen. *del* of him, *della* of her, neut. *de lo* of it, or of  
 that.

In the plurall it maketh *ellos*, whereby it differeth from  
 the Article *el* which maketh *los*.

EL

*El* is a Pronoun when it is put without a substan-  
 tiue, and answereth to our particle *hee*, with a substan-  
 tiue it answereth to our Article *the*, as *el hombre* the  
 man.

Aquel.

In like manner is declined *aquel*, *aquella*, *aquello*, plural.  
*aquellos*.

Este.

Nom. *este* this man, fem. *esta* this woman, neut. *esto* this  
 thing.

Genit. *De este* of this man, &c.

Aqueste.  
 Este.

In like manner is declined *aqueste* this man, and *este* that  
 man, *esta* that woman, *esto* that thing, as, *quien ha hecho esto?*  
 who hath done that?

Mismo.

Note that the word *mismo* is ioyned to all the primitiues,  
 as *yo mismo* I my selfe, *tu mismo* thou thy selfe, *el mismo* the  
 same, *esse mismo* the very selfe same man.

Quiera.

As also the Particle *Quiera* is elegantly ioyned to these,  
*Quien*, *Qual*, *Que* or *Qui*, and to the Particles *Como*, *Don-*  
*de*,



de, as *quienquiera* whosoever, *qualquiera* what man soever, *quequiera* what thing soever, as *qualquiera* *que* dize el contrario whosoever saith the contrary, *yo con quequiera me contento* I content my selfe with whatsoever, *se contenta con qualquiera cosa* hee is content with any thing. *Como quiera* howsoever, *donde quiera* wheresoever, *si quiera* at the least wise.

*Que* is a Relatiue when it is put after these Pronounes, *Que. aquel, el, qualquiera*, or Nounes substantiues of what gender or number soever, as *aquel que*, or *el que* hee that, *qualquiera que* whosoever he be that, *las mugeres que aman a Dios* the women that loue God, *Di en el quinto maestro que fue vn buldero*, *Lazarillo* fol. 98, I light upon my fift master, who was a feller of the Popes Bulls.

Nom. *el qual* the which, fem. *la qual*, neut. *lo qual*, &c. *El qual*. Plural, *los quales*, *las quales*.

*Miranda* expresseth the Latine Relatiue *qui, que, quod*, in Spanish thus.

Nom. *quien* *qui*, fem. *que* *quæ*, neut. *qual* *quod*.

*Quien.*

Gen. *de quien*, fem. *de que*, neut. *de qual*.

*Quien* and *cuyo* are also Relatiues or Indefinites, as *Dios es a quien ninguna cosa es escondida* God from whom nothing is hid, *hombre en quien Dios se ha señalado* a man in whom God hath shewed himselfe by some remarkable token. *Lazarillo*, *Venga cuyo es*, *y yo se lo daré* let him come whose it is, and I will giue it him.

The Possessive *mio* mine, is thus declined, masc. *mio*, fem. *mia*, neut. *el mio*, plural. *mios*, fem. *mias*. In like manner are declined *tuyo*, *fuyo*, *nuestro*, *vuestro*. Mio.

Note that these Possessives *mi*, *tu*, *su*, and in the plurall *mis*, *tus*, *sus*, are alwayes put before their substantiues, as *mi cuchillo* my knife, *tu capa* thy cloake, *su cavallo* his horse, *mis libros* my bookes, &c. But *muyo*, *tuyo*, *fuyo*, are put after the substantiue, as *esta casa es mia*, this house is mine; or absolutely without a substantiue, when they answere to the Interrogatiue *cuyo*, as *cuyo es este libro?* whose

whose booke is this? we answer, *el mio, myo, fuyo*, not *mi*, *tu, su*: *Cuya es effa casa?* whose house is that? *la fuya*, his. They haue also a Genitiue case elegantly ioyned with them, which seemeth to bee by a meere redundancy, as *su madre de Suillo Ruso* Rufus his mother. In *Salust.* fol. 21, *a su modo del* after his owne fashion. *Los Frayles van a su Conuento dellos* the Fryars go to their owne Couent.

## Of Verbs.

## CHAP. VII.

Verbs in  
the Spa-  
nish tong  
are either

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Personals, which are distinguished by persons, <i>yo, tu, aquel</i>, for the singular, <i>nos, vos, aquellos</i>, in the plurall, and these are either</p> | <p>1 Actiues, whose tenses are formed by the auxiliar verbe <i>auer</i> to haue.</p> <p>2 Passiues, whose tenses are formed by the other auxiliar verbe <i>ser</i> to bee, and the participles of verbs.</p> |
| <p>2 Impersonals, which onely haue one person in euery tense, and they are either</p>   | <p>1 Actiues, as <i>lueue</i> it rayneth.</p> <p>2 Passiues, by putting <i>se</i> before the third persons singular of verbs, as <i>se dice</i> it is said, or men say.</p>                                  |

The manner of coniugating the auxiliar verbes together with the seuerall coniugations of other verbes are set downe in the Table following. Of auxiliar verbes this



is further to be noted, that the verbe *tener* is usually put  
for

*acostumbrar*, *yo he acostumbrado*, &c. And by this  
circumlocution they render divers Latine verbs, as doe  
also the French, as *malo*, *manis*, in French *j'aime mieux*.

Referre this Table of the Coniugation of Verbs, to the 24. folio.

	The two auxiliar	Verbs.	The first Coniugation of verbs.	The 2. Coniugation of verbs.	The 3. Coniugation of verbs.
	Ayer to have, for which Tengo is often used.	Ser to be, for which Estar is also used.	in ar, as tomar to take, comprar to buy, lastimar to greene.	in er, comer to eat, beber to drinke.	in yr or ir, as subir to ascend, to mount or go up, sumir to sink.
The Present Tense.	Yo he I have. Tu has or as thou hast. Aquel ha he hath. Nosotros hemos or haúemos we have. Vosotros aúey or héys ye have. Aquellos han they have.	Yo soy I am. Tu eres thou art. Aquel es he is. Nosotros somos we be or we are. Vosotros soys ye are, you be. Aquellos son they are, they be.	Yo tomo I take; So yo lastimo, & not (lastimo). Tu tomas thou takest. Aquel toma he taketh. Nos tomamos we take, &c. Vos tomays Aquellos toman	Yo como I eat. Tu comes thou eatest. Aquel come he eateth. Nos comemos we eat. Vos coméys ye eat. Aquellos comen they eat.	Yo subo I ascend or go up. Tu subes thou ascendeest, &c. Aquel sube Nos subimos Vos subéys or subís Aquellos suben.
The Preterimperfect Tense.	Yo avia I had. Tu avias thou haddest. Aquel avia he had. Nos aviámos we had. Vos aviades ye had. Aquellos avian they had.	Yo era I was. Tu eras thou wast. Aquel era he was. Nos éramos we were. Vos érades ye were. Aquellos eran they were.	Yo tomaba I did eat. Tu tomabas thou diddest take, &c. Aquel tomaba Nos tomábamos Vos tomáades Aquellos tomaban.	Yo comia I did eat. Tu comías thou diddest eat. Aquel comía he did eat. Nos comíamos we did eat. Vos comíades ye did eat. Aquellos comían they did eat.	Tu subías Aquel subía Nos subíamos Vos subíades Aquellos subían.
The Aorist.	Yo hube or hui I had. Tu viste thou hadst. Aquel vió or vió he had. Nos vimos we had. Vos visteis ye had. Aquellos vieron or oviéron they had.	Yo fue or fui I was. Tu fuiste or fuiste thou wast. Aquel fue or fui he was. Nos fuémos or fuymos we were. Vos fuistes ye were. Aquellos fueron they were.	Yo tome I took. Tu tomaste thou tookst, &c. Aquel tomó. Nos tomamos. Vos tomastes. Aquellos tomaron.	Yo comi I ate. Tu comiste thou ateest. Aquel comió he ate. Nos comimos we ate. Vos comistes ye ate. Aquellos comieron they ate.	Yo subi I ascended. Tu subiste thou ascendeest, &c. Aquel subió. Nos subimos. Vos subistes. Aquellos subieron.
The Preterperfect Tense.	Yo he auido I have had. Tu has auido thou hast had. Aquel ha auido he hath had. Nos hemos auido we have had. Vos aúey auido ye have had. Aquellos han auido they have had.	Yo he sido I have been. Tu has sido thou hast been, &c. by joining the Participle Sido to the several persons of the Present tense of the other auxiliary verbs Auer, which is likewise to be done in every Coniugation.	Yo he tomado I have taken. Tu has tomado thou hast taken, &c. by putting the participle tomado to the persons of the present tense of Auer.	Yo he comido I have eaten. Tu has comido thou hast eaten, &c.	Yo he subido I have ascended, &c. Tu has subido, &c.
The Preterpluperfect Tense.	Yo avia auido I had had. Tu avias auido thou hadst had, by putting the participle auido to the persons of the preterimperfect tense.	Yo avia sido I had been. Tu avias sido thou hadst been, by putting sido to the persons of the imperfect tense.	Yo avia tomado I had taken. Tu avias tomado, &c. by putting tomado to the preterimperfect of Auer.	Yo avia comido I had eaten. Tu avias comido thou hadst eaten, &c.	Yo avia subido I had ascended, &c. Tu avias subido, &c.
The Future Tense.	Yo avré I shall or will have. Tu avrás thou shalt or wilt have. Aquel avrà he shall or will have. Nos avrémos we shall or will have. Vos avréys ye shall have. Aquellos avrán they shall or will have.	Yo será I shall or will be. Tu serás thou shalt or wilt be. Aquel será he shall or will be. Nos serémos we shall or will be. Vos seréys ye shall or will be. Aquellos serán they shall or will be.	Yo tomaré I shall or will take. Tu tomarás thou shalt take, &c. Aquel tomará. Nos tomaremos. Vos tomaréys. Aquellos tomarán.	Yo comeré I shall or will eat. Tu comerás thou shalt eat. Aquel comerá he will eat. Nos comerémos we shall eat. Vos comeréys ye shall eat. Aquellos comerán they shall or will eat.	Yo subiré I shall or will ascend, &c. Tu subirás. Aquel subirá. Nos subiremos. Vos subiréys. Aquellos subirán.
The Imperative mood.	Ayas tu have thou, for which they use ten hold thou. Aya or tenga aquel let him have. Ayamos nos let us have. Aúed hane ye. Ayan aquellos let them have.	Sé or sey be thou. Sea let him be. Seámos let us be. Séd be ye. Sean let them be.	Toma tu take thou Tóme aquel let him take. Tomémos let us take. Tomad take ye. Tómen let them take.	Cóme tu do thou eat. Cóme aquel let him eat. Comámos let us eat. Coméd eat ye. Cóman let them eat.	Sube tu ascend thou, or go thou up. Suba aquel let him go up. Subámos ascend we, or let us go up. Subid go you up. Subán let them ascend.
Present Plaga a Dios I pray God.	Yo aya that I have, or may have. Tu ayas thou have, &c. Aquel aya. Nos ayamos. Vos ayays. Aquellos ayan.	Yo sea that I be or may be. Tu seas thou be, &c. Aquel sea. Nos seámos. Vos seays. Aquellos sean.	Yo tome that I take or may take. Tu tomes thou take, &c. Aquel tome that he take, &c. Nos tomemos. Vos toméys. Aquellos tomen.	Yo coma that I eat or may eat. Tu comas that thou eat, &c. Aquel coma. Nos comámos. Vos comáys. Aquellos coman.	Yo suba that I ascend or may ascend. Tu subas that thou mayst ascend, &c. Aquel suba. Nos subámos. Vos subáys. Aquellos suban.
The first Imperfect Tense, O si O that, or O xala que would God.	Yo uviera that I had or could have. Tu uvieras thou hadst, &c. Aquel uviera. Nos uvieramos. Vos uvierades. Aquellos uvieran.	Yo fuera that I were or could be. Tu fueras thou wert, &c. Aquel fuera. Nos fuéramos. Vos fuérades. Aquellos fueran.	Yo tomara that I did take, or could take. Tu tomaras thou couldst take. Aquel tomara. Nos tomarámos. Vos tomarádes. Aquellos tomaran.	Yo comiera that I did eat, or could eat. Tu comieras. Aquel comiera. Nos comiéramos. Vos comiérades. Aquellos comieran.	Yo subiera that I did ascend, or could ascend, &c. Tu subieras. Aquel subiera. Nos subiéramos. Vos subiérades. Aquellos subieran.
The second Imperfect, Plus que a Dios qui would to God.	Yo uviesse that I might or should have. Tu uvieses. Aquel uviesse. Nos uviessemos. Vos uviesseades. Aquellos uviesssen.	Yo fuésse that I might or should be. Tu fuésse. Aquel fuésse. Nos fuéssemos. Vos fuésseades. Aquellos fuésssen.	Yo tomásse that I might take. Tu tomásse. Aquel tomásse. Nos tomássemos. Vos tomásseades. Aquellos tomásssen.	Yo comiesse that I might or should eat. Tu comiesse. Aquel comiesse. Nos comiessemos. Vos comiesseades. Aquellos comiesssen.	Yo subiesse that I might or should ascend. Tu subiesse. Aquel subiesse. Nos subiessemos. Vos subiesseades. Aquellos subiesssen.
This third Imperfect doth rather belong to the Potentia & Subiunctive mood.	Yo avia I would or should have. Tu avias. Aquel avia. Nos aviamos. Vos aviades. Aquellos avian.	Yo seria I would or should be. Tu serias. Aquel seria. Nos seriamos. Vos seríades. Aquellos serian.	Yo tomara I would or should take. Tu tomarias. Aquel tomara. Nos tomariamos. Vos tomaríades. Aquellos tomarian.	Yo comera I would or should eat. Tu comerias. Aquel comera. Nos comeriamos. Vos comeríades. Aquellos comerian.	Yo subiera I would or should ascend. Tu subirias. Aquel subiria. Nos subiriamos. Vos subiríades. Aquellos subirian.
Oxala que God grant.	To aya auido I have had, &c. by putting the participle to the present tense of the same word.	To aya sido I pray God I have been, &c.	To aya tomado God grant I have taken.	To aya comido I pray God I have eaten.	To aya subido God grant I have ascended.
Plus que a Dios would to God.	To uviesse auido I had had, &c.	To uviesse sido I would I had been.	To uviesse tomado I would I had taken.	To uviesse comido I would I had eaten.	To uviesse subido I would I had ascended.
This Future doth properly belong to the Subiunctive mood, a Quando	To uviera when I shall have, &c. Tu uvieras. Aquel uviera. Nos uvieramos. Vos uvierades and uvierdes. Aquellos uvieran.	To fuere when I shall be. Tu fueres. Aquel fuere. Nos fuéremos. Vos fuéredes and fuérdes. Aquellos fueren.	To tomare when I shall take. Tu tomaras. Aquel tomare. Nos tomarémos. Vos tomarédes. Aquellos tomaran.	To comiere when I shall eat. Tu comieres. Aquel comiere. Nos comiéremos. Vos comiéredes and comiérdes. Aquellos comieran.	To subiere when I shall ascend. Tu subirás. Aquel subiere. Nos subiremos. Vos subirédes and subirédes. Aquellos subirán.
Present.	Avé to have.	Sér to be.	Tomár to take.	Comér to eat.	Subir to ascend.
Preterite.	Auer auido to have had.	Aver sido to have been.	Auer tomado to have taken.	Auer comido to have eaten.	Auer subido to have gone up.
Future.	Ser para aver to have hereafter.	Aver de ser to be hereafter.	Aver de tomar to take hereafter.	Aver de comer to eat hereafter.	Ser para subir to be ready to ascend or go up.
Gerund.	Auiendo having.	Siendo being.	Tomando taking.	Comiendo eating.	Subiendo ascending.
Participle.	Auido had.	Sido been.	Tomado taken.	Comido eaten.	Subido ascended.

The Optative Mood hath an adjunct of wishing joined with it, as Oxala God grant, from the Moorish word Alá, which signifies God, La Parfane Mistrado, fol. 56. Plega a Dios I pray God, Plus que a Dios, I would to God.

The Indicative Mood.

The Optative Mood hath an adjunct of wishing joined with it, as Oxala God grant, from the Moorish word Alá, which signifies God, La Parfane Mistrado, fol. 56. Plega a Dios I pray God, Plus que a Dios, I would to God.

is further to be noted, that the verbe *tener* is vsually put for *aur*, as *yo no tengo nada* I haue nothing, *yo tengo algo arriba* I haue before said: So is *estar* put for *ser*, but with this difference saith *Miranda* fol. 140. that *ser* to be, determineth the essence and subsistence of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians, a verb substantiue, as *Socrates es un hombre* Socrates is a man; or else the quality, as *Vulcano es a cosa* Vulcan was lame. Whereas *estar* doth properly determine a thing to bee locally in some place, as *yo estoy en casa* I am at home, *estaba esconcido en Roma* I was then in Rome, *mi amo es é en la plaza* my master is vpon the market place.

### Of the Tenses.

They haue the same Tenses that the Latines haue, the Present Tense, whose signe is *Do*, the Preterimperfect, whose signe is *Did*, the Preterperfect, whose signe is *Hau*, the plusquamperfect, whose signe is *Had*, the Future, whose signe is *Shall* or *Will*.

They haue two Preterperfect tenses: one, saith *Barbousinus Gramicus*, which answereth to the Greek Aorist, because it signifieth a thing done and past without determininge the time when, as *yo amo* I loved a while agoe, *yo acauso* I went, *yo vino* I came: The other signifieth a thing lately past with determination of the time, as *yo he comido* or *venado* I haue eaten venison to day.

Some verbs there bee which are defective, because they haue not all the Tenses springing from their owne roote or theme, but supply them by borrowing them from other verbs, or by circumlocution, as *Solo* in Spanish, *yo solo*, *un solo*, *aquel solo*, plur. *nos solos*, *vos solos*, *aquellos solos*. Imperfect, *yo sola*, *tu sola*. The preterperfect, and the other Tenses, it borroweth from *necesumbra*, *yo he necesumbraído*, &c. And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbs, as doc also the French, as *mado*, *madois*, in French *j'ame mien*.

E In

in Spanish *yo quiera mas*. Valeo, in French *je me porte bien*, Spanish *yo me hallo bien dispuesto*. Non curo, in French, *il ne m'en chault*, Spanish *no se me da nada*. Non curas, *no se te da nada*. Non curat, *no se le da nada*.

Perfect verbs are they which constantly retain the Characteristicall or Figurative letters of their theames: that is, the penultime vowell, or the last consonant that goeth before the finall termination of their Infinitives, as of *lastimár*, præsent *yo lastimo*, Aorist *yo lastimé*, &c: which formative letters the imperfect verbs (which shall bee set downe according to their severall coniugations) doe often vary, as *Desir* to say, præf. *yo digo*, Imperfect *yo dezia*, Aorist *yo dixi*, Fut. *yo dire*. *Colgar* to hang, præf. *yo cuelgo*.

The forming  
of Tenses.

Present.

Imperfect.

Aorist.

For the forming of the Tenses, you must first finde out the three Tenses from which the rest are formed; to wit, the Præsent, the Aorist, and the Future of the Indicative moode, which when they bee irregular they shall bee set downe in their places among the Anomalies of each Coniugation: but regularly they are thus formed; The Present Tense in every Coniugation is made by changing *ar*, *er*, *ir*, into *o*, as of *amar amo*, *creer creo*, *oyr oyo* & *oygo*.

From whose first person plurall is formed the Imperfect by changing *mos* into *va* in the first coniugation, and in the two other coniugations by changing *emos* and *imos* into *ia*, as *leemos leya*, *pedimos pedia*.

The Aorist in the first coniugation is formed from the first person of the present by changing *o* into *é*, as from *amo amé*. In the other coniugations from the first person of the Imperfect Tense, by taking away *a*, as of *leya*, *pedia*, Aorist *ley*, *pedi*, and from the Aorist come the first and second Imperfects of the Optative, and the Future of the Subiunctive, as of *pude* the Aorist, commeth *pudiesse*, *pudiera*, and *pudiere*. Of the Aorist *quiso*, *quisiesse*, *quisiera*, *quisiere*. So in the first coniugation



en from *lastime*, by changing *e* into *a*, *lastimasse*, *lastimára*, *lastimáre*.

The Future of the first coniugation is made from the third singular of the Present, by adding *re*, as of *lastima lastimare*: In the other two by adding *re* to the Infinitives, as of *creer creere*, *pedir pediré*, and from this Future cometh the third Imperfect of the Optative, as of *pediré*, *pediria*, of *podré*, *podria*.

From the third person singular of the Present of the Indicative cometh the Imperative, and the Present of the Optative, as *lastima*, Imperat. *lastima*, Optat. *lastime*. Of *creer*, Imperat. *cree*, Optat. *crea*. Of *duerme*, Imperat. *duerme*, Optat. *duerma*.

Of the Paragoge that happeneth to the Future tense, as *lastimar la be* for *lastimaré*, &c. Of the Metathesis and Apocope of the Imperative mood, as *castigadlo* for *castigadlo*, *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, *apartaos* for *apartados*. As also of the Antistæchion of the Infinitive moode, as *dezille* for *dezirle*: wee haue before spoken in the third Chapter, whither wee remit the Reader to a auoyde tediousnesse, though it were not vnfit to bee introduced in this place.

Note here *Aziranda's* generall rule, that those verbs which change the formative letter of their Theame, they doe it onely in the three persons singular, and the third plurall of the Present tense of the Indicative, Imperative and Optative: for in all other persons and tenses they resume the primitive Character of their verbes, as *derrocar* to throw downe, Indicat. præsens, *yo derrueco*, *tu derruecas*, *aquel derrueca*, *nos derrocamos*, *vos derrocays*, *aquellos derruecan*. Imperat. *derrueca tu*, *derrueque aquel*, *derroquemos nos* *derrocad vosotros*, *derruequen aquellos*. Optat. præf. *Oxalaque*, *yo derrueque*, *derrueques*, *derrueque*, *derroquemos*, *derroqueys*, *derruequen*. And this doth hold in all verbes, as of *poder*, *yo puedo*, *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos*, *podeys*, *pueden*, &c.

The word *Oxala* God grant, which serueth to forme

the Optative mood is a Moorish word, saith *Miranda* fol. 137, answering to the Italian *Magari*, or *Dio volesse*. To which mood also serue these Aduerbs of wishing, *Plaga a Dios*, *Plugiesse a Dios*, I would to God.

The Subiunctiue is formed by putting these words to the Tenses of the Optative, *ann que* albeit, *dado que*, or *presso que* seeing that, *como quiera que* howsoever that, as *ann que yo lastime* although I doe hurt, *dado que lastimara* albeit I should hurt: *Cesar Ondin* fol. 42.

Note that all verbs neuters forme their tenses by putting *me*, *te*, *se*, before them, whether they bee uerbs of gesture, as of mouing, going, resting, &c. as *yo se* to goe his way, *assentarse* to sit downe, *quedarse* to rest: or verbs signifying passion, as *quejarse* to complaine, *entristecerse* to waxe sorry, *dolerse* to greeue, *arrepentarse* to repent, *morirse* to die, *acordarse* to remember, and they are thus formed, *yo me burlo* I iest, *tu te burlas*, *aquel se burla*, *nosotros nos burlamos*, *vosotros os burlays*, *aquellos se burlan*. So forme *yo ardo*, or *yo me ardo* I burne, *yo me voy* I goe, *yo me callo* I hold my peace, *yo me arrepiento* I repent me.

## Of Verbs Passiues.

### CHAP. VII.

**T**He auxiliar verb *Ser* is the Formatiue of all verbs Passiues, by putting the Participle of any verb to the Persons & Tenses of the verb *Ser*, as *yo soy amado*, and for the feminine, *yo soy amada* I am loued, *tu eres amado* thou art loued, *aquel es amado*, he is loued, *nos somos amados*, and feminine *amadas*, we are loued, &c. So likewise in the Imperfect, *yo era amado* I was loued, &c. plural: *nos eramos amados* we were loued, and feminine *eramos amadas*.

How-

Howbeit here is to bee noted that in forming the preterperfect Tenses by the participle *Sido*, the word *Sido* doth neuer vary his gender nor number for any substantiue that is ioyned with it, as *el hombre ha sido* the man hath beene, *la muger ha sido*, *los hombres*, *y las hembras*, *han sido* : which is contrary to the Italian : for they say, *Io sono stato*, and for the fem. *Io sono stata*, and for the plurall, *gli huomini sono stati*. The like rule he giueth fol. 214. of the verb *auer*, that the participles ioyned with it to forme the preter tenses, do neuer vary gender nor number, as *yo he amado*, *la muger ha amado*, *los hombres han amado*.

But if *sido* bee interposed, then the other participle varieth according to the gender and number of the substantiue, as *el hombre ha sido amado*, *la muger ha sido amada*, plural. *los hombres han sido amados*. As likewise in Italian they say, *gli huomini hanno amata*. But if *stato* bee interposed, then both doe vary, as *gli huomini sono stati amati*.

So being put before the third persons both singular and plurall, maketh them Passiues, as *se casamoco*, hee was married when hee was a boy, *las puertas se cierran* the gates are ready to bee shut, *no se puede hazer* it cannot be done.

## Of Verbs Impersonals.

### CHAP. IX.

It is needfull, or it behoueth, as  
*Cúmples*, { *me cumples yr*, it is requisite that I  
*Menester es*, { *goe*, *menester es que yo vaya* it be-  
 houeth me to goe.

*Importa*, *no me importa nada* it concerneth mee neuer a whit.

*Conuiente*, as *a mi me conuiente* it is fit for me.

*Parée*, as *a mi me parée*, it seemeth to me.  
*Pertinée*, as *a ti te pertinée* it concerneth thee,  
 or belongeth to thee, the same that *a ti te im-*  
*porta*.

*Agráda*, { as *a mi me plaze*, or *a mi me agráda*, it  
*Plaze*, { pleaseth me.

{ as *Pesa me de tu mal*, or *a mi me dueze*  
*Cueze*, { *de tu mal*, it greiueeth mee, or I am  
*Pesa*, { sorry for thy harme, as the French say  
 { *il me cuit*, or *il me deult*, of cozer to  
 { greiue.

*Acaesce*, { it hapneth or befallcth, *a los bombres*  
*Acontesce*, { *acontesce saltar* it befaileth men to misse  
 { *ce*, and to erre.

*Abasta* it is sufficient, as *no te abasta a ti* ? is it  
 not enough for thee ?

*Cale*, it toucheth, or it is pertinent, as *no cale*  
 it is superfluous, it is not worth the while.  
 This Impersonall I haue onely found vsed by  
 the Translator of *Salust*, as fol. 33. *Del miedo*  
*no cale hablar*, *de timore superuacaneum est disere-*  
*re*, where it signifieth as much as it is needlesse.  
 Againe, fol. 32, *a que fin tirána este razonamien-*  
*to* ? *Si per hazernos enemigos non calia*, whereto  
 tended all this discourse ? if it were to make vs  
 fall out, it was imployed in vaine.

These  
 Imper-  
 sonals  
 follow-  
 ing are  
 vsed  
 without  
 circum-  
 locution

The word *ay* is vsed impersonally in the third per-  
 sons singular, with nounes of all genders and num-  
 bers, for *there is*, or *there are*, as *ci è* in Italian, or *il y ha*,  
 in French. for example, *Que ay de nuevo* ? What newes ?  
*que ay de comer* ? what is there to eate ? *no ay mugeres que*  
*guisen de comer* there are no women to dresse meate, *ay*  
*muchos hombres* there are many men. *Desto ha de salir*,  
*el Antichristo*, the very Antichrist is to come of this  
 fellow. So the Spaniards speake prouerbiALLY of a vile,  
 lewd naughty packe, of whom no good can bee expe-  
 cted.



sted. It is thus declined, Præs. *ay*, Imperfect. *avia*, Aorist *uvo*, &c.

Impersonals are thus coniugated, Præs. *cumple* it is requisite, *cumpla*, Aorist *cumplio*, Præt. *ha cumplido*, Futur. *cumplira*.

*Menester* is, Imperf. *era menester*, Aorist *fue menester*, Præt. *ha sido menester*, Fut. *avra menester*.

*Lluve* it rayneth, Imperf. *llovía*, Aorist *llovió*, Præt. *ha llovido*, Fut. *lloverá*.

*Plaze*, Imperf. *plazía*, Aorist *plugo*, Præter. *ha plazido*, Fut. *plazera*. Optat. *plega*, Imperf. *plugiera*, o *plugiese*.

*Nieva* it snoweth, from *nevar* to snow, Imperfect. *neváva*, Aorist *nevé*, Præt. *ha nevado*, Fut. *nevára*.

*Truena* it thundereth, from *tronar*, Imperfect. *ironava*, &c.

*Relampaguea* it lightneth, Imperf. *relampagueá-va*, Aorist *relampagueó*, from *relampaguear* to flash with lightning.

*Yela* it freezeth, Imperf. *yelava*, Aorist *yelo*, from *yelar* to freeze.

*Graniza* it hailleth, Imperf. *granizáva*, &c. from *granizar*.

*Desyela* it thaweth, as before in *yela*.

*Serena* it waxeth cleare, of *serenar*.

*Escurece* it waxeth dark, Imperf. *escurecia*, Aorist *escureció*, Fut. *escurecerá*.

*Amanece* it waxeth day. } like *Escurece*.

*Anochece* it waxeth night. }

*Lindo*, *bu en tiempo* it waxeth faire weather.

*Súzio* it is soule weather.

*Ayre* it is windy.

*Lodo* it maketh dirt, or *haze lodoso* it is dirty.

*Frio* it is cold.

*Calma* or *bouaca* it is calme, they say also,

va

Adde these that follow, which are like wise without circumlocution

These are made by circumlocution of

the word  
*Haze*, it  
maketh, as

*và abonarse el tiempo* it is about to breake  
vp, it beginneth to be faire.

*Niebla* it is misty.

*Resbaladero* it is slippery, from *resbalar* to  
slide.

And these are coniugated by varying of *Hazer*, as Present. *haze frio* it is cold, Imperfect. *hazia frio*, Aorist *bizo frio* it was cold, Fut. *hara frio* it will be cold.

The Impersonals passive are formed by putting *se* before the third person singular of verbs, as *se dice* it is said, Imperfect. *se dezia*, Aorist *se dixo*, &c. and sometimes *se* is put after the verb, as *se lee*, or *lee se* they read. So in the Future *se leera* or *leer se ha*. So *comer se ha*, *bener se ha*, which is a more elegant kinde of speaking saith *Miranda* fol. 175, than to say *comera se*, *benera se*. *Que se haze?* what are they doing, *apareja se a comer* they are making dinner ready.

## The Anomala and irregular Verbs of each Coniugation.

### CHAP. X.

#### Of the first Coniugation.

**T**He first generall rule is, that Verbs in *car* and *gar* doe forme their Aorists by changing *car* into *qué*, and *gar* into *gué*, and the reason is, because they cannot otherwise expresse and represent the proper sound of their Theames, which is necessarily to bee retayned; for if I should regularly forme the Aorist of *cargar* by changing onely *e* of the present tense *Cargo* into *e*, in the Aorist *cargé*, who seeth not that the primitive sound is lost? for it is to be pronounced, as if it were written *carjé*, whereas by interposing *u*, and saying *Cargué*, the sound

is retain'd. So *acercar* to come neere, Aorist *yo acercó*: but words in *car* make the Aorist in *ce*, as *tropear* to stumble, *yo tropecé*, *allegar* to come neere, *yo allegué*, *bolcar* to tumble downe, *yo bolqué*. Secondly, some verbs of this coniugation doe change the penultime vowell *e* of the Infinitive into *ie* in the Present tense, which are these <sup>2</sup> *E into ie*. following, according to *Miranda's* obseruation.

*Afferrar* to cut with a saw, *yo affiérra*, Aorist *yo afferré*.

*Affentar* & *sentar* to sit or set downe, *yo affiénte*, Aorist *yo asenté*, &c.

*Cegar* to make blinde, *yo ciega*.

*Cerrar* to lock, *yo cierra*.

*Conservar* to keepe, *yo consieruo*.

*Denegar* to deny, *yo deniego*.

*Desnegar* to recant, *yo desniego*.

*Desterrar* to banish, *yo destierro*.

*Empegar* to pitch, *yo empiego*.

*Encenegar* to bedirt, *yo encienego*.

*Enterrar* to bury, *yo entierro*.

*Entesar* to bend, *yo entieso*.

*Fregar* to rub, *yo friego*.

*Governar* to gouerne, *yo gobierno*.

*Mercar* to buy, *yo miero*, Aorist *yo merque*.

*Negar* to deny, *yo niego*, Aorist *yo negue*.

*Plegar* to fold, *yo pliego*.

*Pensar* to thinke, *yo pienso*, Aorist *yo pense*.

*Regar* to water, *yo riego*.

*Segar* to cut, *yo siego*.

*Temblar* to tremble, *yo tiemblo*.

*Tentar* to assay, *yo siento*.

*Tropear* to stumble, *yo tropieco*.

Thirdly, there bee other verbs that change the penultime *o* of the Infinitive into *ue* in the Present, which are <sup>3</sup> *O into ue*. reckoned by the Grammarians to be these following.

*Agorar* to soothsay, *yo agüero*, aorist *yo agore*.

*Apponar* to approue, *yo apruebo*, aorist *yo apruebe*.

*Atronar* to thunder, *yo atrueno*, aorist *yo atrone*.

*Bolcar* to tumble downe, *yo buelco*.

*Bolar* to flee, *yo buelo*, Aorist *yo bole*.

*Colgar* to hang, *yo cuelgo*, Aorist *yo colge*.

*Cocar* to gape, or make mouthes, *yo cueco*, Aorist *coque*.

*Centar* to reckon, *yo cuento*, Aorist *yo conto*.

*Chocar* to but with the hornes, *yo chueco*, Aorist *yo choque*.

*Consolar* to comfort, *yo consuelo*, Aorist *yo console*.

*Desfogar* to coole, *yo desfuego*, Aorist *yo desfogue*.

*Desfolar* to flay or panch, *yo dessuelo*, Aorist *yo dessole*.

*Degollar* to behead, *yo deguello*, Aorist *yo degollo*.

*Derrocar* to throw downe, *yo derrueco*, Aorist *yo derroque*.

*Holgar* to reioyce, to be glad, *yo huelgo*, Aorist *yo holgo*.

*Hollar* to tread or trample vnderfoot, *yo huello*, Aorist *yo helle*.

*Jugar* to play, *yo juego*, Aorist *yo juegue*.

*Regoldar* to belch, *yo regueldo*, Aorist *yo regolde*.

*Resollar* & *resolgar* to breathe, *yo resuello el resuelgo*, Aorist *yo resolle* & *resolgue*.

*Rogar* to beseech, *yo ruego*, Aorist *yo rogue*.

*Soltar* to loose, *yo suelto*, Aorist *yo solte* Præt. *yo he suelto*.

*Sonar* to sound, *yo sueno*, Aorist *yo sone*.

*Soñar* to dreame, *yo sueño*, Aorist *yo soñe*.

*Trocar* to exchange, or barter, *yo trueco*, Aorist *yo troque*.

Dar.

Præt. *yo doy*, *tu das*, *aquel da*, *nosotros damos*, *vosotros dais*, *aquellos dan*. Imperf. *yo daña*, &c. Aorist *yo di*, *tu diste*, *aquel dió*, plur. *dimos*, *distes*, *dieron*. Perfect. *he dado*, *has dado*, &c. Fut. *dare*, *daras*, *dara*, &c. Imperat. *da tu*, *de aquel*, *demos dad den*. Optat. præf. *de des de demos deys den*. Imperfect. *diera daria diese*, *tu dieras darias*, *diesses*. Futur. *diere dieres*.

Estar.

Præt. *Estoy Estas Esta Estamos Estays Estan*. Imperf. *Estana Estanas*, &c. Aorist *Estuve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvimos Estuvistes Estuvieron*. Perf. *he Estado*. Fut. *Estare Estaras*, &c. Imperat. *sta or esta tu*, *este aquel estemos estad Esten*. Optat. Præt. *Este Estes Este Estemos Esteys Esten*. Imperf. *Estuviera, Estaria, Estuviessa, Estuvieras, Estarias, Estu-*

*Estuvieses, &c. Fut. Estuviera Estuvieres.*

*Præf. Ando andas anda andamos andays andan, or else Andar. yo voy, tu vas, va vamos, or ymos vays or ys van. Imperfect. Andaba regular, or yua yuas yua yuamos yuades yuan. Aorist anduve anduviste anduvo anduvimos anduvistes anduvieron and andaron : or else yo fuy and fue fuisse fueste aquel fue fuimos and fuemos fuistes fueron. Præf. he andando or soy ydo, tu eres ydo, &c. Fut. andare andarás, &c. or else yre yras yra, &c. Imperat. anda tu, ande aquel, andemos andad anden, or else va and vete goe thy way, vaya aquel, vamos yd vayan. Optat. præf. Ande andes ande andemos andeys anden, or else vaya vayas vaya vamos vays vayan. Im. Anduviera andaria anduviesse, &c. or else fuera yria fuisse, &c. Fut. anduviere or else fuere. Miranda fol. 2 12, will haue fuy to bee proper to the verbe Ser, and Fue to be the Aorist of the verbe yr, Andar and yr agree in signification, but differ in vse : yr signifieth the action of going, Andar the liberty of walking, sayth Casar Ondin.*

### *The Irregulars of the second Coniugation.*

#### CHAP. XI.

**T**HE verbs of this Coniugaton which end in *Cer* make their present in *esco* or *esco*, and are thus coniugated, *ofrecer*, præf. *yo ofresco ofreces ofrece ofrecemos ofrecays ofrecen*, the rest are regular, and of this kinde are these folloing.

*Aborrecer* to abhorre, *yo aborresco*, Aorist *aborreci*.

*Acaecer* } to happen, { *yo acaesco*, } Aorist { *acaeci*,  
*Acontecer* } { *yo aconteasco*, } { *acenteci*.

*Adolecer* to bee sicke or sorry, *yo adoleasco*, Aorist *adoleci*.

*Agradecer* to give thanks, *yo agradezco*, Aorist *agradecí*.

*Amortecer* } to swoon, { *yo Amortezco* } Aorist {  
*Desfalecer* } { *yo Desfalezco* }  
*yo Amorteci.* }  
*yo Desfaleci.* }

*Apetecer* to desire, *yo apetezco*, Aorist *yo appeteci*.

*Crecer* to grow, *yo crezco*, Aorist *yo crecí*.

*Conocer* to know, *yo conosco*, Aorist *yo conocí*.

*Encallecer* to wax hard or brawny, *yo encallesco*, Aorist *yo encallecí*.

*Encarecer* to augment or to extoll, *yo encarezco*, Aorist *yo encarecí*.

*Empeger* to hinder, *Eso empesco*, Aorist *yo Empecí*.

*Establecer* to establish, *yo establezco*, Aorist *yo establecí*.

*Fenecer* to end or to die, *yo fenesco*, Aorist *yo fenecí*.

*Merecer* to deserue, *yo merezco*, Aorist *yo merecí*.

*Nacer* to be borne, *yo nazco*, Aorist *yo nací*.

*Pacer* to feed, *yo pascó*, Aorist *yo pací*.

*Padecer* to suffer, *yo padesco*, Aorist *yo padecí*.

*Perecer* to perish, *yo perezco*, Aorist *yo perecí*.

Changed  
into j.

Those that end in *ger*, in the first person of the present tense, change *ger* into *jo*, as *Coger* to gather or catch, *yo cojo*, *tu coges*, *el coge*, &c. for there is a symbolismus or mutuall changing of these letters the one for the other, as in writing *magestad* or *majestad*, *mensage* or *mensaje*. Such are these verbs.

*Encoger* to withdraw, to shrink, *yo encojo*, *tu encoges*, *encoge*, Aorist *encogí*.

*Escoger* to cull out or choose, *yo escojo*, Aorist *escojí*.

*Acoger* to entertaine, *yo acojo*, Aorist *yo acogí*.

*Recoger* to gather vp, to retire, *yo recojo*, Aorist *yo recogí*.

E into ie.

Some few there be that change the penultime *e* into *ie*, in the present tense, as *Defender* to defend, *yo defiendo* Aorist *yo defendí*.

*Debender* to cleave asunder, *yo debiendo*, Aorist *dehendi*.

O into ue.

These following change their penultime *e* into *ue*, in the present.

Bol.



*Boluer* to turne, *yo bueluo*, Aorist *yo bolui*, Præ. *be buelto*.

*Reboluer* to returne, *yo rebueluo*, Aorist *rebolui*.

*Coser* to sew with a needle, *yo cuese*, Aorist *yo cosí*.

*Cozer* to seethe, also to greiue or paine, *yo cuese*, Aorist *yo cozi*.

*Doler* to greiue, *yo duelo*, Aorist *yo dolí*.

*Soler* to be wont, *yo suelo*, Aorist *yo solí* Perfect. *yo he usado*, or *acostumbrado*.

*Holer* to smell, *yo huelo*, Aorist *yo holí*.

*Moler* to grinde or bruse, *yo muelo*, Aorist *yo molí*.

*These following are thus formed.*

*Caber* to be contained, or to containe, is thus coniuga. *Caber*.  
 ted, as *Casar Oudin* deliuereth pag. 80. Præf. *yo Quipo* or  
*Cabo*, *tu cabes*, *aquel cabe*, *cabemos*, *cabey*, *caben*. Imperf.  
*yo cabia*, &c. Aorist *yo cupo cupiste cupo cupimos cupistes cupieron*. Perf. *yo he cabido*. Fut. *yo cabre cabras cabra*, &c.  
 Optat. præf. *Quipa quepas quepa*. Imperf. *cupiera cabria*,  
*cupiesse*. Fut. *cupiere*. The signification of this verbe is  
 diuers according to the words that it is ioyned vnto, as  
*todo el agua no cabe en el jarro*, all the water will not into  
 the pottle, or bee contained in the pottle. Sometime saith  
 he, it answereth to the French word *Escheoir* to happen,  
 or fall out to ones lot or share, as *Esto me cupo en suerte*,  
 this fell to mee by lot : *Esto mi cabe por mi parte*, this fal-  
 leth to me for my part : *In Torquemedas las din de flores*, I  
 haue obserued thele phrales for the vse of this word, *En-  
 tre nosotros bien cabe*, fol. 119, it is well accepted and re-  
 ceuyed amongst vs. Againe, fol. 464. *los Moscovitas les ca-  
 be su parte*, the Moscouites haue their part of them.  
 Fol. 503, *Esto es engaño que no puede caber en gente de ra-  
 zon*, this subtilty cannot finde entertainment, or hath no  
 place amongst men of reason. *En que juzas cabe*, into  
 whoiudge ment can it sinck.

*Cacer* to fall, Præfens *yo caygo*, *tu caes*, *aquel cae*, *cae*. Cæc.

*mos caeys caen*, Aorist *cay caiste cayo*, Optat. Præf. *yo cayga*, &c.

Rost.  
Poner.

*Roer* to gnaw: Præf. *yo roygo roes*, &c. Aorist *yoroy*.

*Poner* to put; *yo pango pones pone*, *ponemos poney*, *ponen*, Aorist *yo puse pusiste puso pusimos pusistes pusieron*, though *Miranda* doth rather approve of *pusieren* by o, fol. 199. Præt. *he puesto*. Fut. *yo pondre* or *porne pondras vel pornas*, &c. Imper. *pon tu ponga pongamos poned pongan*. Optat. præf. *yo ponga*. Imperf. *pusiera pandria* or *pornia pugiessse*. Fut. *pusiere*.

Tener.

*Tener* to have or hold, *yo tengo tienes tiene tenemos teney*, *tienen*, Aorist *yo tuve tuviste tuvo tuvimos tuvistes tuvieron*. Præt. *he tenido*. Fut. *yo tendré* or *terne tendras*, &c. Imperat. *ten tu, tenga aquel, tengamos tened tengan*. Optat. præf. *tenga tengas*, &c. Imper. *yo tuviera tendria tuviessse*. Fut. *tuviere*.

Poder.

*Poder* to be able, præf. *yo puedo puedes puede podemos podeys pueden*, Aorist *pude pudiste pudo podimos podistes* by o, *Miranda* fol. 205, *pudieron*. Præt. *he podido*. Fut. *podré* *podras*. Optat. præf. *yo pueda*. Imperf. *pudiera podria pudieessse*. Fut. *pudiere*.

Querer.

*Querer* to be willing, præf. *yo quiero quieres quiero queremos quereys quieren*, Aorist *quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisistes quisieron*. Præt. *he querido*. Fut. *Querre querras*, &c. Imperat. *Quer tu, querra aquel, queramos quered quieran*: but this Imperative is seldome in vñe. Optat. *yo quiera quieras quiera queramos quereys quieran*, Imperf. *quisiera quieria quiesse*. Fut. *quisiere*.

Hazer.

*Hazer* to make doe, Præf. *Hago hazes haze haze mos hazeys hazen*, Aorist *hize hiziste hizo hizimos hizistes hizieron*. Præt. *yo he hecho*. Fut. *hare haras hara haremos hareys haram*. Imperat. *haz tu, haga aquel hagamos hazed hagan*. Opt. præf. *haga haga*, &c. Imperf. *hiziera haria haziessse*. Fut. *hiziere*, plur. *hizieremos hizeredes* or *bizierdes bizieren*.

Saber.

*Saber* to know, Præf. *yo sé, tu sabes, aquel sabe, sabemos, sabey*, *saben*. Aorist *supe supiste supo supimos supistes supieron*, Præt.

*Præt. he sabido. Fut. Sabre sabras, &c. Imperat. Sabete, Sepa aquel sepamos sabed sepan. Optat. Præs. Sepa Sepas Sepa, &c. Imperfect. Supiera Sabria Supiesse. Fut. Supiera, &c.*

*Traer to carry, to bring to weare apparrell. Præs. Traer. yo traygo traes trae traemos traays traen. Imperf. traya, Aorist yo truxe or traxe truxiste truxo truximos truxistes truxeron. Præt. he traido. Fut. traere traeras, &c. Imper. trar tu, trayga aquel, trayamos traed traygan. Optat. Præs. yo trayga vel traya. Imper. truxera traeria truxesse. Fut. truxere.*

*Ver to see, Præs. yo veo vees vee vemos veys veen. Imper. Ver. via vias, &c. Aorist vi or vide viste vio & vido, in Celestina in the beginning of the first Act. Plu: vimos visteis vieron. Præt. he visto. Fut. vere veras, &c. Imperat. vee tu, ven aquel veamos ved vean. Optat. Præs. ven. Imperf. viera veria viesse. Fut. viere.*

*Valer to bee worth. Præs. yo valgo vales vale, Aorist yo Valen. vali valiste valio valimos valistes valieron. Fut. valdre valdras, &c. Imperat. vale tu, valga aquel valgamos valed valgan. Optat. Præs. valga valgas. Imper. valiera valdria valiesse. Fut. valiere valieres, &c.*

Note that these verbs *Tener, Poner, Hazer, Venir, Desir*, make their Imperatiues, *ten, pon, haz, ven, di*.

### The Anomala of the third Coniugation.

#### CHAP. XII.

**I**N this Coniugation, as in the former those verbs that end in *gir*, make the first persons of their present in *yo*, as *Elegir* to choose, *yo Elijo eligo elige, &c. Aorist yo Eligi eligiste eligio, Præt. he eligid, Fut. eligere eligeras, &c.*

*Eimigir*

*Finger* to *faine*, *yo finijo finges finge*, Aorist *fingi fingiste fingio*, Præt. *he fingido*.

*Ungir* to *anoint*, Præt. *ya unjo unges unge*, Aorist *ungi ungiste ungio*, Præt. *he ungsido*, &c.

Some change the penultime *e* of the Infinitive into *i*, in the Perfect tense, as,

*Gemir* to *grone*, *yo gimo gimes gime gemimos gemey* *gimen*, Aorist *gemi gemiste gemio* &c.

*Pedir* to *aske*, *yo pido pides pide pedimos pedey* *piden*, Aorist *yo pedi pediste pedio*.

*Regir* to *gouverne*, *yo rijo riges rige regimos regey* *rigen*, Aorist *yo regi registe regio*, &c.

*Seguir* to *follow*, *yo sigo sigue sigue seguimos seguey* *siguen*, Aorist *yo seguí seguíste seguí*, &c.

*Servir* to *serue*, Præt. *yo siruo sirues sirne servimos seruey* *sirnen*, Aorist *yo servi serviste servio*.

*Concebir* to *conceiue*, *yo concibo concibes concibe concibimos concibey* *conciben*, Aorist *yo concebí concebiste concibí*.

*Escribir* to *write*, *yo escribo escribes escribe escribimos escribey* *escriben*, Aorist *yo escribí escribiste escribí*.

Others change their penultime *e* into *ie*, as these following.

*Avertir* to *marke*, *yo auerto auiertes auierte auertimos auertey* *auierten*, Aorist *yo advertí advertiste advertí*, &c.

*Arrepentir* to *repent*, *yo arrepiento arrepientes arrepiento arrepentimos arrepientey* *arrepienten*, Aor. *arrepenti*, &c.

*Cernir* to *sift meale*, *yo cerno ciernes cierne cernimos cerney* *ciernen*, Aorist *cerní cerniste cerní*, &c.

*Consentir* to *consent*, *yo consiento consientes consiente consentimos consentey* *consienten*, Aorist *yo consentí*, &c.

*Herir* to *smite*, or *hurt*, or *wound*, *yo hiero hieres hiero herimos herey* *hieren*, Aorist *yo herí heriste herí*, &c.

*Diserir* to *deferre*, *yo disiero disieres disiere diserimos diserey* *desieren*, Aorist *yo diserí diseriste diserí*.

*Mentir* to *lie*, *yo miento mientes miente mentimos mentey* *mienten*, Aorist *yo mentí mentiste mentí*, &c.

Some

Some change o penultime into *ue* in the Present tense, O into *ua* as *Dormir* to sleepe, *yo duermo duermes duermos, dormimos dormeys duermen*, Aorist *dormi dormiste dormio*.

*Morir* to die, *yo muero mueres mueres morimos moreys mueren*. Perf. *yo he*, or *soy muerto*, Aorist *yo mori, moriste morio*, or *murio*.

*Cobrir* to couer, changeth o into *u*, as *yo cubro cubres cubra cubrimos cubreys cubren*, Aorist *yo cubri cubriste cubrio*, Per. *yo he cubierto*.

*Salir* to leape, maketh *yo salgo, tu sales, sale salimos saleys salen*, Aorist *salí saliste salió*.

Oyr maketh *yo oygo*, or *oyo oyes oye oymos oyi oyen*, Aorist *oy oyste oyo oymos oystes oyeron*. Fut. *oyre oyras oyra*, &c. Imperat. *oye tu, oyga* or *oya aquel oyamos oyd oyan* or *oygan*. Opt. *oya* or *oyga oygas*, &c. Imperf. *oyer a oyria oyesse*, Fut. *oyere oyeres oyereyos oyeredes & oyerdas oyeren*.

Words ending in *zir* assume *g* in the first person of *Zu* into *zgo*. the Present tense, as *Traduzir* to translaunce, *yo traduzgo traduzes traduzte tra traduzimos traduztey traduzen*, Aorist *yo traduxo traduxiste traduxo*, &c. Præst. *yo he traduxido*, Fut. *yo traduxire*. In like manner coniugate *induzir* & *reduzir*, &c.

*Abrir* is irregular in nothing saue only in its participle, which is *abierto* instead of *abrido*.

*Venir* to come, Præst. *yo vengo vienes viene venimos vencyes vienen*, Aorist *yo vine veniste vino*. Præst. *he venido*. Fut. *vendra* or *verne vendras*, &c. Imperat. *ven*, as *ven aca* come hither, *venga aquel vengamos venid vengán*. Optat. Præst. *venga vengas*, &c. Imperf. *viniera vendria viniesse*. Fut. *viniere vinieres viniere vinieremos vinieredes & vinierdes vinieren*.

*Decir* to say, Præst. *digo dices dize dezimos dizeys dicen*. Aorist *dixe dixiste dixo diximos dixistes dixeron*. Præst. *he dicho*. Fut. *dire diras*, &c. Imper. *di tu, diga aquel, digamos dexid digon*. Optat. Præst. *diga digas*, &c. Imperf. *dixera diria dixesse*, Fut. *dixere*.

## Of Participles.

*Cesar Ondinfol. I 00,* giueth this rule for the forming of Participles, namely, that in Verbs of the first and third Coniugation they are made by changing *r* of the Infinitue mood into *do*, as of *amar amado*, *oyr oydo*. In the second by changing *er* into *ido*, as *saber sabido*. Only these Participles are irregular.

In the first Coniugation, { *Suelto* loosed, for *soltado*, from *soltar* to loose, vnty.  
*Despierto* awaked, from *despertar* to awake, which hath also *despertado*, regular.

In the second, { *Buelto* turned, for *baldido*, from *boluer* to turne:  
*Hecho* made or done, for *haxido* of *haxer* to doe.  
*Puesto* put or placed, for *ponido*, from *poner* to put.  
*Visto* scene, for *veydo*, from *ver* to see.

In the third, { *Abierto* open, for *abrido*, from *abrir* to open.  
*Cubierto* couered, for *cobrido*, from *cobrir* to couer.  
*Dicho* said, for *dezido*, from *dezir* to say.  
*Escrito* written, for *escriuido*, from *escribir* to write.  
*Muerto* dead, for *merido*, from *morir* to die.



Of Particles, the vndeclinable parts of  
Speech, and first of Aduerbs.

## CHAP. XIII.

<i>Oy</i> and <i>oy dia</i> to day.	<i>De aqua a un rato</i> short-ly, ere long.
<i>Ayer</i> yesterday.	<i>Siempre</i> alwayes.
<i>Antayer</i> the day before yesterday.	<i>Nunca</i> or <i>nunca jamas</i> neuer.
<i>Mañana</i> to morrow.	<i>Aun</i> yet.
<i>Tras mañana</i> after to morrow.	<i>Siempre-jamas</i> euer- more.
<i>Para oy</i> against to day.	<i>Dende</i> or <i>desde</i> } hence- <i>agora</i> } forth,
<i>Para mañana</i> , or <i>por ma- ñana</i> against or by to morrow.	<i>De aqui ade-</i> } <i>lante.</i> } <i>Desde entonces</i> thence- forth.
<i>Agora</i> or <i>ora</i> now.	<i>Dende niño</i> from his childhood.
<i>Temprano</i> betimes.	<i>De oy adelante</i> thence- forward.
<i>Tarde</i> late.	<i>Por adelante</i> } for the <i>En lo venide-</i> } time to <i>ro</i> } come.
<i>Antaño</i> the last yeere.	<i>Rozien</i> of late.
<i>Ogaño</i> this yeere.	<i>Luego</i> forthwith.
<i>Entonces</i> and <i>Estonces</i> then.	<i>Luego ora</i> iust now, ve- ry now.
<i>Entretanto</i> in the mean time.	<i>Luego que entramos</i> , as soone as wee ended :
<i>Mientras que</i> whiles that.	when it is a Coniun- ction, it signifieth therefore or then.
<i>Hasta que</i> vntill that.	
<i>Rato ha</i> a while since:	
<i>Poco ha</i> a little while a- gone.	
<i>A las vezes</i> by fits, som- times.	
<i>Otro dia</i> the next day after. <i>Lazarillo</i> .	

*Ayna soone.*  
*Presto quickly.*

*Mas ayna sooner rather.*  
*De continuo* } forthwith,  
*Encontinēte* { presently.  
*Ya already.*

*De quando en quando*  
now and then, oft-  
soones, oft, and ma-  
ny a time, *Floroſta*  
*Eſpañol*, fol. 187.

*Antes before, sometimes,*  
nay rather, as ains in  
French.

*A deſhora suddenly, vn-*  
looked for,

*Hasta quando till when.*  
*Hasta tanto till then.*

*Quando quiera whenſo-*  
euer.

*Cada dia euery day!*

*Cada hora euery houre.*

*Cada rato euery momēt*

*Desde quando ſince whē*

*De oy en ocho dias ſeuē-*  
night hence.

*De oy en quinze dias forti-*  
night hence.

*Deſta parte a dos años,*  
or a dos años deſta parte  
two yeeres ago.

*A ocho dias deſta parte*  
ſeuē night ſince.

*Aora a dos años, two*  
yeeres hence.

*Aqui here.*

*Ay there.*

*Alli yonder.*

*Por allithere awayes.*

*Por alla that way.*

*Aculli thither.*

*Por aculla thitherto.*

*Házia donde towards*  
what place.

*Hasta de how farre.*

*Aca hither.*

*Por aca this way.*

*Lexos farre off.*

*Enfrente ouer againſt.*

*De trecho en trecho by*  
certaine ſpaces and  
diſtances, as *Doſt*  
*Laguna*, lib. 3. cap. 98.

*in Annot. Produze de*  
*trecho en trecho, entor-*  
*no del tallo cinco bo-*  
*jas* it bringeth forth  
round about the  
ſtalk by certains di-  
ſtances ſiue leaues.

*Arriba aboue or vp-*  
ward.

*Pelo arriba againſt the*  
haire.

*Abaxo below or down-*  
ward, as *aca abaxo*  
here below.

*Del pecho por abaxo frō*  
the breſt downward.  
*Ayaſo beneath, as Dios en*  
*ayſo* next vnder God.

*Aduerbs*  
*of place.*

*Delante*

	<i>Delante</i> before.	<i>ra</i> wheresoever.
	<i>Atras</i> behinde.	<i>Aquende</i> on this side, as
	<i>Poco falta</i> it wanteth but	<i>aquende el mar</i> on this
	a little, very neere.	side the sea.
	<i>Dentro</i> or <i>adentro</i> with-	<i>Allende</i> beyond, as <i>al-</i>
	in.	<i>lende el rio</i> beyond the
	<i>De lexos</i> a farre off.	riuer.
	<i>Fuera</i> and <i>afuera</i> with-	<i>Encima</i> and, <i>Sobre</i> vpon
	out,	<i>Sobra</i> aboue.
	<i>De, ado</i> }	<i>So vnder.</i>
	<i>Donde, adonde</i> } where.	<i>Cabe</i> } neere
	<i>Do quiera</i> or <i>donde quie-</i>	<i>junto</i> } vnto.
	<i>Mucho</i> much.	<i>Sin medida</i> out of mea-
	<i>Poco</i> little.	sure.
	<i>Casi</i> almost.	A <i>montones</i> by heaps.
	<i>Muy poquito</i> very little.	<i>Al pie de ciento</i> about an
Of quan-	<i>Harto</i> }	hundred.
ity.	<i>Afraz</i> } enough.	<i>Quanto que</i> somewhat,
	<i>Demasiado</i> }	<i>Estavaya quanto que ale-</i>
	<i>Demasiada-</i> } too much	<i>gre</i> I was now somewhat
	<i>mente</i>	cheered or merry. <i>La-</i>
		<i>zarillo</i> , fol. 47.
	<i>Bien</i> or <i>buena mente</i> well	<i>Lindamente</i> finely.
	<i>Mal</i> or <i>malamente</i> ill.	<i>Pulidamente</i> neatly.
	<i>Osadamente</i> boldly.	<i>Locamente</i> foolishly.
Of quality	<i>Atrevidamente</i> audaci-	<i>De buena ga-</i> with a
	ously.	<i>na,</i> } good
	<i>Donosamente</i> pleasantly.	<i>De buena vo-</i> will,
	<i>Dichosamente</i> happily.	<i>luntad.</i> } willingly
	<i>Si</i> yes, <i>Si Señor</i> yes Sir.	<i>Sin duda</i> out of doubt.
	<i>Si por cierto</i> } yes, for	<i>Antes</i> nay rather.
Of affir-	<i>Ciertamente</i> } certaine.	<i>Otrofalso</i> in like maner
ming.	<i>Si en verdad</i> } yes, in	semblably.
	<i>Verdaderamente</i> } truth.	<i>Conuiente a saber</i> to wit
	<i>Assi es</i> so it is.	that is to say.

Of deny-  
ing.

No no or not.  
*No nada* nothing at all.  
*Tam poco* } neither.  
*ni menos,* }  
*As no tengo dineros ni me-*  
*nos a comer* I haue nei-  
 ther meat nor mony.

*Ann no, or no ann* Not  
 yet.  
*lantas,*  
*Nunca* } neuer, in  
*En Nin gu-* } no waies  
*na, manera* }

Of exhort-  
ing, en-  
couraging,  
or admo-  
nishing, &c.

*Ea, ea pues* }  
 from the }  
*Latine eia,* } go to.  
*ea su,* }  
*ora su,* }  
*Caya* vsed by *Miranda*.

*Pues* then, *pues vamos*  
 let vs goe then.  
*Acaba ya* dispatch,  
 haue done.  
*Acabemos ya* let vs dis-  
 patch.

Of num-  
bring.

*Vna vez* once.  
*Dos vezes* twice, &c.  
*Vamos dos a dos* two to  
 two, as in playing of  
 a match.  
*Vamos de dos en dos,* let

vs go two and two in  
 file, or two together,  
*Lazarillo fol. 23.*  
*Començo de tomar de dos*  
*en dos* he began to take  
 two and two at a time

Of shew-  
ing or de-  
monstra-  
ting.

*He aqui,* } see here,  
*Ves aqui,* } loe here.  
*Catad aqui,* }

*Cataldo ay,* } Lo, there  
*He lo alli,* } he is.

Of wish-  
ing.

*Plega a Dios,* }  
*Oxala,* which } I pray  
 is a moorish } God.  
 word, from }  
*Ala,* whih in the

Turkish and Arabicke,  
 signifieth God, *la Rar-*  
*faite, Methode fol. 56:*  
*O si,* } I would  
*plugiesso a dies,* } to God

Of order.

*Despues desto* after this.  
*Allende desto* besides  
 that.  
*Demas desto* further-  
 more.  
*De nuevo* againe, a-

fresh.  
*Al cabo* at the last.  
*A la fin* }  
*A la postre,* } at the last  
*Finalmente,* }

*Detras* behinde.  
*Desde* since that.

*De qui adelante,*  
*Por adelante,* } hence-  
*En el venidero,* } forth.  
*De oy mas,* }

Of dimi-  
nishing.

*A plazer* } by lei-  
*Despacio* } sure.  
*Poco a poco* by little and  
little.  
*Passo* } soft and  
*Passito* } faire,

*Quedo* } quietly,  
*Quedito* } without  
*Calla Callan* } saying a  
word, or  
making  
a noyse.

Of doubt-  
ing.

*Quiza* peradventure.  
*A caso,* }  
*Por ventura,* } perhaps, it may be so.  
*Puede ser,* }

Of asking.

*Porque* why.  
*Para que* to what end?  
*Como* how?

Of gathe-  
ring toge-  
ther.

*Juntos* and *Jun-*  
*tas* for the fe- } toge-  
minine, *Junta-* } ther.  
*mente* }  
*A la par* side by side eue

*Entrambos* } both to-  
*entrābos a dos* } gether.  
*Tambien* also.  
*Hermanablemente* bro-  
therly together.

Aduerbs  
of separa-  
ting.

*A parte* a part.  
*A un cabo* at one end.  
*A un lado* at one side.  
*A oscuras* in the darke.  
*A escondidas* di me vn-  
awares to me.  
*Ahurto* } by  
*Ahuradas,* } stealth,  
*Ahuradillas,* } stealing-  
(ly.)

*Fuera* besides or ex-  
cept:  
*Non obsta-*  
*te* } notwith-  
*No embar-* } standing.  
*gante.* }  
*Detras* } behinde.  
*Hazia tras* }  
*Tras* is a preposition  
fig.

signifying after, *Attras* or *Detras* are Aduerbs  
and signifie behind or backward.

Aduerbs  
of choo-  
sing.

*Mas ayna* rather.

*Da Dios alas ala homiga para que se pierda mas ayna*  
God giues the Ant wings that shee may the  
sooner perish, *Celest*,

*Primero que* rather then.

*As Primero me morire que haga esse* I will rather  
die then doe it.

*Antes* rather.

Aduerbs  
of likenesse

*Como as.*

*Ansi* } *So.*  
*Assi* }

*Semijantemente* likewise, semblably.

Aduerbs  
Personals.

*Comigo* with me.

*Conigo* with thee.

*Conigo* with him.

*A la par* hand in hand ioynly together.

Aduerbs  
of hastning.

*Luego,*

*Subito,*

*De peyno, or sobre peyno,* } suddenly,  
breifly, out

*Apriessa,* } of hand.

*Presurosamente,* } speedily, *Da*

*Presto,* } *so priessa* make

*Arrebatadamente* suddenly, snatchingly, by fits.

*Enteramente,* } wholly.

*De todo en todo,* }

*These Aduerbs are in a manner irregular.*

*A despecho de ti,* } in despite of thee.  
*A desgrado de ti,* }



*Al traues* } acrosse, ouerthwaite, the contrary of it is *De-*  
*Al reues* } recho right, as *el sayo está del reuer*, belued lo del  
*derecho*, the coat is the inside outward, turne it right, *Todo*  
*quanto aueys dicho es al reues*, all that you haue said is kim-

*De consuno* together among themselues.

*Adrede* of set purpose.

*A sadiendas* wittingly.

*Abuelas* at once together. *Abuelas de otras cosas dió lo una*  
*cademilla*, beside, or among other things, hee gaue her a  
*chaine*. Celest. Act. 13.

*Que si abuelas de los demas no lo affirmara Eusebio, &c.*  
 If Eusebius did not auouch it with the rest. *Pedro mexia*  
*Historia Imperial*. fol. 31.

*Aosadas* I dare say, I assure my selfe, as *aosadas que me*  
*dixo lo cierto* I assure my selfe that he told mee the truth,  
*Celestina* Act. 17. *A Osadas sobre mi* I dare auouch it, I  
 dare warrant it, I dare take it upon me.

*A penas*, or *malanex*, with much adoe, scarcely.

*Alas parejas* for the like turne, as *bener a parejas* to  
 quaffe so much for so much.

*A desoras* at time vnlooked for, vnseasonably, or in an  
 ill houre.

*A desoras acometir* to set vpon a man at vnawares, vn-  
 luckily.

*A reculá* arseling, backward.

*A tiento* by ghesse, at a venture, as *Dana su parecer a*  
*tiento* hee gaue his opinion at randome, at a venture, by  
 ghesse.

*Agatas* } *ai andar agatas* to goe on all foure like a  
*Agatillas* } Cat.

*Acuestas* about him, or upon him, *No tengo dineros a-*  
*cuestas* I haue no money about me. *Ha sessenta años acuestas*  
 hee hath threescore yeeres ouer his head. *Va con sus canas*  
*acuestas a bencbir su jarillo* Celestine, shee goeth with her  
 hoary head to fill her pot.

*De balde gratis*, for nought, frankly and freely, as *yo lo hize de balde* I did it for nothing.

*Embalde* in vaine, as *Embalde os trabajays* you labour in vaine.

*En lugar* instead of.

*En carcos* to goe naked, or *andar en puras carnes*.  
*Andar* } *En cuerpo* to goe in his hose and doublet without  
 gowne or cloake.  
*En piernas* to goe bare legged.

*Llenar a algun a ancas de cavallo* to ride double, to carry one behind him, *en croupe* as the French men say, *yr a cavallo en coto* to ride bare ridged.

*De búces* or *de brúces* groueling on the face, as *echarse de brúces* to lie on his belly. So *bouer de brúces* to lie down and drinke, or to lap water. The contrary is, *De Colodrillo*, or *Papa arriba* backward on the nape of the necke, or with the throat vpward, as *caer de colodrillo* to fall on the backe. *Colodrillo* is the hinder part of the head.

*De trecho en trecho* by certaine spaces and distances, as is about said in the Aduerbs of Place.

*De quando en quando* now and then, oftsoones, oft and many a time, from time to time, as before in the Aduerbe of time.

*De veras* in good earnest.

*De burlas* in iest, as *de burlas ni de veras con tu señor no partas peras* neither in iest or earnest doe thou share peares with thy master.

The Spanish (as doth the Italian) by a kinde of Gracisme doth vse the feminine aduerbially, as *andar a su sola* to go alone, *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 60. *tiene camara a solas* he hath a chamber apart by himselfe.

*Quedamos a escurias* we remaine in darknesse, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 224.

*No osaria volver, a vazias* I dare not returne home empty.

*Hablay*

*Hablays de oydas* yo speake by heare-say.

*Estar en ayunas* to be fasting.

*Comer pan en cenizas*, or as it is in *Alimio de Caminantes* fol. 19. *Comer su pan a secas* to eat dry bread, they say also *majar y moler a secas* to broy or grind without water, that is, to eat without drinke.

*Matar a mordidas* to kill with biting.

*Lo alcaneo, a hurtadillas* he got it by stealth.

*Contendieron sobre ello a la clara* they stroue about it openly, manifestly, the Preface of Lucan in Spanish.

*Lo hizimos a sendas vezes* we did it by turnes.

*Cada sendos on a peece, cada sendas sus peras* euery one a peare. *Lazarillo* fol. 99.

Hither also I refer these speeches, *Paros o nones* euen or od? *Floresta Español.* fol. 95.

*Que es cosa y cosa?* a riddle a riddle what is this?

### Of Prepositions.

We will ranck the Prepositions according to the Cases that they gouerne. As these (following the Greekes) require a Genitiue case, which some notwithstanding will haue to be the Ablatiue, because the same Particle *De* doth serue to both Cases.

*Acerca deste negocio* about this businesse.

*Cerca de mi* neere about my person, that is, *en mi poder, y senorio*, in my power.

*Antes de esto* before thar.

*Delante de mi* before me.

*Detras de mi* behind me. But *tras* serueth to the Accusatiue Case, as *tras mi* after mee, *tras los dias* viene el seso wit and iudgement commeth after many dayes, *tras la llave* vnder locke and key, *tras el fuego* before the fire, or by the fire. *Atras* is an Aduerb, and signifieth back or backward, *Tras* after, is a Preposition seruing to the Accusatiue case.

*Fuera de la ciudad* without the city:

*Enderedor,* } about, as *enderedor del muro* round about the  
*Alderedor,* } wall, *entorno de mi* round about me.  
*Entoruo,* }

*Encima de la casa* vpon the top of the house.

*Del pecho arriba* from the breast vpward.

*Dobaxo de ti* vnderneath thee.

*Dentro de mi* within me.

*Por amor de mi* for my cause, for my sake, because of me.

*Aescondidas de mi* vnknowne to me.

*Enfrente de la casa* ouer against the house.

*Frontera de la yglesia* ouer against the Church.

*Decara mo le veo* I see him iust ouer against mee. *Cesar*  
*Oudin Dial. 4.*

*Derecho del blanco* straight to the marke, or white,

*A la orilla de la mar* along by the sca shore. *A la orilla del*  
*rio* close by the brink or bank of the riuer.

*Ribéra del rio* vpon the riuers side, or the bank, *Lazarillo.*

*A rayz de la pared* along by the wall.

*Empos de mi* after me, *Empos de comer* after dinner.

*Propositions serving to the Dative Case.*

*Junto a mi* hard by me.

*Hasta a la casa* as farre as home.

*Entorno a la capa auia passamano* there was a lace round about the cloak.

*Propositions serving to the Accusative Case.*

*Ante mi* before me.

*Contra ti* against thee.

*Sobre mi* vpon or aboue me.

*Tras el* after him.

*Hasta la yglesia* as farre as the Church,

*Hacia Londres* towards London.

*En el Templo* in the Temple.

*Entre los otros* among the rest.

*Cabe el fuego* neere the fire. *Siente se cabe mi sit* by me.

*Con el* with him, and it is elegantly vsed with *Para* before it, to signifie towards, as *seamos piadosos para con los pobres* let vs be pittifull towards the poore.

*Para conmigo* in my behalfe, towards me.

*Aquende la mar* on this side the sea.

*Allende el rio* beyond the riuier.

*Segun su parecer* according to his opinion.

*Por mi* by me, in person as the efficient cause, as *Por mi lo hizo* I did it by my selfe, or for my person, as being the finall cause, as *por mi se hizo quistion* there was a quarrell made about me, or for my sake, where *por* doth determine in my person. It signifieth also, through, as *lo trauesso por el cuerpo de parte, enotra*, hee ran him cleane through the body.

*Para mi* for mee, that is, for my vse and profit, as *el provecho sera para ti* the profit shall be for thee, that is, for thy vse.

*Salvo,*

*Excepto,*

*Sacando fuera,*

{ Except, or out-set, as *Salvo el guante*, except my gloue, that is, except my honour, the speech of women.

Sometimes they are put absolutely without their casual words, and then they become Aduerbs, as *todo alrededor*, all round about. *Está arriba* hee is aboue. *Es ydo fuera* hee is gone forth. *Segun dize Aristoteles*, according as Aristotle saith. *De par medio* iust in the midst, or in the mid way betweene. Sometimes they are construed with an Infinitive moode, as *Sin leer* without reading. *Hasta llegar* till you come. *Para ver* for to see. *Mi vestido aun está por hazer* my garment is yet to make: *Mi marido aun está por nacer* my husband is yet vnborne.

## Of Coniunctions.

y or e and.

Copulatives,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aun,} \\ \text{Assi,} \\ \text{Tambien,} \end{array} \right\} \text{also, } \text{yo te dare esto; y aun mas}$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I will give thee this, and more} \\ \text{too.} \end{array} \right.$

Disiunctiues, *ni* neither, *o* or else, *si quier* whether it were, *Salust, Spanish, fol. 20.*

Diminu-  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Si quiera} \\ \text{Alomenos} \end{array} \right\} \text{at the least, } \text{dad me si quiera, un poco}$   
 tiues, as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{give mee a little at the least wise,} \\ \text{pues auemos gastado la harina, demos a Dios si quiera los salua-} \\ \text{dos seeing we haue spent the meale, let vs give at leastwise} \\ \text{the bran to God.} \end{array} \right.$

Aduersatiues, as  *aunque albeit con todo esso* for all that, *toda via* notwithstanding.

Expletiues, as *sobre que* albeit, as *sobre que no tiene que comer quiere tener grauedad* albeit he gaue not what to eat, yet he will maintain a state, *sobre dezir Platon* albeit Plato say it, *sobre haueer comido mil vezes juntos dixen que no me conoee* though we haue eaten often together, yet he saith he doth not know me.

*Si que* is another, which alwayes commeth with a negation, and signifieth *it is well knowne*, or I would haue you know, as *si que no me tengo de mantener del ayre*, know that I liue not by the ayre, *si que no soy yo algun ganapan para dezir me estas palabras* know that I am no packporter that thou shouldest vse these words to me.

Conditionals, as *con tal* so that, with that condition, *assique* so that, *dado que*, or *presto que* put case that.

Perfectiues, as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Para que} \\ \text{Alfinque} \end{array} \right\} \text{to the end that.}$

Illatiues,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Por esso} \\ \text{Por tanto,} \\ \text{Porrendo} \end{array} \right\} \text{therefore.}$

Casuals,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ca from} \\ \text{Porque for because,} \\ \text{Que for,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Porloqual for which}$   
 that, *yo que* seeing that,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cause, } \text{puesque seeing} \end{array} \right.$   
 Of



Of exception, *fin* but that, *mas* but, *empero* but.

## Interjections.

Of praying and encouraging, as *O Buen O Good, Ha-lagala* bee of good cheere or courage, from *Halagalar* to cherish or hearten.

*Ay de mi alas* for me, *ay ay alas alas*.

*Guay de mi* woe is me.

Of greening } *Armago de mi* sorry man that I am.

& lamenting } *O desdichado de mi* O vnfortunate man that I am.

*Cnyrado de mi* wretched man that I am.

Of won- } *Vala me Dios,* { God helpe mee, Iesus bleſſe  
dring, } *Iesu* { mee.

*Hax* is vsed when a man feeleth any smarting paine, as *hax que me quema* ash, or out vpon it, it scaldeth me,

*Hox* is their voyce when they driue dogs or poultry out of dores: *Ox a fuera* osh, *shua* away out of dores.

Of silence, *ebis* in Latine *ſt*.

Of calling, *Ce*, as *Ce Cocinero* ho Cooke. Note that *Ce ce* is to call softly without making noyse, *Parſaite Moſhode*, fol. 94.

Of sudden feare, as *ta ta que es eſto* & hold, how now, what is the matter there & answering to the Latine *at at*.

## Of Syntaxis.

## CHAP. XIII.

I Finde the Syntax almost neglected of the Grammarians, only *Miranda* fol. 233, hath scatteringly deliuered a few rules.

*Syntax*

## Syntax of Nounes.

The Rules of the Articles haue beene given before in the chapter of the Nounne. Touching Nounes, *Miranda* noteth fol. 55, that this Adiectiue *grande* great, being put before a word that beginneth with a consonant, loseth his last syllable, as *gran muger* a great woman, *gran tiempo* a great while. To which out of *Cesar Oudin* fol. 13, and *Miranda* fol. 61, I adde *Bueno* and *Malo*, which before Substantiues, whether they begin with a vowell or consonant, doe alwayes lose their last vowell, as *buen hombre* a good man, *buen canallo* a good horse. So *uno*, as *un hombre* a man, *Miranda* fol. 79. and *cien* for *ciento*, as *cien hombres* an hundred men, fol. 83. But after their Substantiues, or when they come alone without Substantiues, they are spoken at large, as *hombre bueno*, *tiempo muy malo* a very ill weather, *un ciento de ducados* an hundred of ducats, *monton grande* a great heape. *Poco* and *Mucho*, though in themselues they bee Neuters, yet sometimes they vary their Genders according to their Substantiues, as *poco vino* little wine, *mucha agua* much water. *Miranda* fol. 61. *Tan* and *Tanto* thus differ, that *Tan* is vsed with Nounes Adiectiues and Aduerbs, as *Tan Lindo*, *Tan sabiamente*. *Tanto* with Nounes Substantiues, as *es tanta la Comida* there is so much water.

When they speake of a thing by way of comparison, they sometime giue an Adiectiue numerall to words that doe not admit variation of Number, as *es una nieve* shee is a snow, for shee is as white as snow, *es una pez* shee is as black as pitch, *es como una cera* it is as yellow as wax, *es como un miel y manteca y pan pintado* it is as sweet as butter and hony, and sugar cakes, or sugared bread.

When they speake of any thing with Detestation, they vse the word *negro* blacke or foule, as *que negro placer fue esse* ? what filthy sport was it ? *mi negra trega* my foule dis-

disgrace, *a la negra dura cama* the vile hard bed, *Ioven*, fol. 72. *Miranda* fol. 338.

For to say *such a one*, which the French terme *un quidā*, the Spaniards say, *Fulano* such a one, or *un cierto*. So likewise they say *Fulano* this man, *Siclano* that man.

Adiectiues doe for the most part follow their Substantiues, as *camino lodoso* a dirty way, except those before mentioned, *grande*, *bueno*, *malo*, *uno*, *ciento* which are commonly put before the Substantiue, as *grande golpe* a great blow, &c. In this speech *Esta bueno* he, or, it is well, or in good plight, *Bueno* standeth for *Bien*.

Adiectiues agree in Gender with the Substantiues, as *Donzella hermosa* a faire Gentlewoman, *hidalgo rico* a rich Gentleman. Howbeit some Nounes foeminines haue an Article masculine ioyned with them, as *el agua* the water, *el alma* the soule, as is before said in the Article fol. 16.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender is put for a substantiue, as *el gorro* for *la gordura*, the fat of any thing, *ibid*.

These and the like manner of speaking are peculiar to the language, *El triste de mi padrastro* the sorrowfull man my Father in law, *Lazarillo* fol. 11. *El bueno de mi amo* the good man my master, *idem* fol. 75.

Nounes signifying part of any thing, or of time, or the cause or manner of doing, are commonly put in the genitiue case.

*Part*, as *clauo del* he tooke hold on him, *Math. 14. 31*. *Que dare de esso* what shall I giue for some of that? *dame de esso vino* giue mee some of that wine, *dame de cerueza* giue me some beere; they say also *dame de beuor*, or *abouer*, giue me somewhat to drinke, *daldes de comer* giue yee them to eat, *Math. 14. 16*. *Ques del* what is become of him? *So no es aun de dia* it is not yet day?

*Cause*, as *Dieron bozes de miedo* they cried out for feare, *ver. 26*. And hither I referre these and the like speeches. *De casto se murio* hee died by liuing too chaste, *de lleno se derrama* it is so full that it spilleth, or it sheddeth

for very fulnesse. *Terrible de grande* it is a terrible great one, or terrible for being great. *De pobre no puedo dar algo.*

*Manner of doing*, as *de rodillas* on his knees. Sometimes with a Dative, as *Retablo al olio* a picture in colours layd with oyle. And hither I referre that speech in *Lazarillo* fol. 48. *Dunos traydores ratones* O you trayterous mice, or that are of the company of traytors. *Dunos ladrones* you theeves you: for the word is compounded of *de* and *unos*, as from the Spanish, *Cada vno* the Italians haue made their *cadauno* for *ciascheduno*, a word which I finde in *Miranda* fol. 350. line ult.

When two substantiues come together, the latter shall be the genitiue case, as *el cabo* or *puño de mi cuchillo* the hafe or handle of my knife, *el manto escurio del ayre* the darke or dusky cloake of the ayre, that is, a cloudy helmy weather. Howbeit these doe somewhat vary, *hombre de a pie* a footman, *hombre de a caballo* an horseman, *hombre de muy para poca* a man of small worth, *Cyprian de valera traxada*, *Del Papa* fol. 46.

*Des* in composition is a priuatiue particle, as *dicha* lucke, *happe*, *desdicha* ill lucke, *hard happe*. *Hecho* done, *deshecho* vndone. So *desuerguencado* shamelesse, *desatinado* braineficke. The Spanish vseth certaine Ablatiue cases absolute, as *mediante la diuina gracia* by the grace of God, *sabido por ellos vinieron* this being knowne to them they came.

### Syntax of Pronounes.

These Pronounes *me*, *te*, *se*, *nos*, *os*, *los*, are commonly put before the verbe, but Nounes are put after the verbe, as *yo te dare dinero* I will giue the mony, *me pidio perdon* he asked me pardon, *yo os metere en la carcel* I will put you in prison. All verbs neuters doe forme their tenses by those Pronounes, as hath before beene shewed in the Chapter of the Verbe, fol. 28. as *yo me voy*, *tu te vas*, *aquel*

*aquel se va, &c.* Sometimes they are put after the verbs, namely, when the Nominatiue case is not exprested, as *va se* he goeth his way, *voy me* I go. But when the Nominatiue case is exprested, they goe before the verbe, as *yo me voy, el se va*. So *hazer me heys*, or else *vos me hazeys*, *dezir se he*, or *yo se dire*. To somethey do by an elegant kind of speaking put two pronounes, whereof one *d'auanzo*; (as *Miranda* speaketh) is superfluous by a Pleonasmus, as *harto me pesa a mi* it is grieue enough to me, *oydme vos a mi*, heare you me, *a mi me plaza*, it pleaseth me, *a mi me parece* it seemeth to me, *me thinketh*, *parece os a vos* it seemeth to you: So *parece le a el*, *a ellos les parece*, *a mi me vedo su casa* hee forbad mee his house. *Ansi Dios a mi me ayude* so God helpe me. *A ti se te escondio* it was hid from you. Where *le* and *les* are elegantly put for *lo* and *los*, though *lo* and *los* to vied doe most vsually follow the verbs, as *quiero meterle en libertad* I will set him at liberty, *quiero pagarlos a los unos, y los otros* I will pay them both the one and the other.

*Nos* in the Nominatiue case plurall is onely vsed of Princes and Viceroyes out of state and greatnesse, as *Nos Don Philippe por la gracia de Dios, &c.* *Nos Don ynigo de Ribera virey de Napoles*. But *vos* and *os* are vsed for mannere sake, speaking to any, instead of *tu*, as *yo os he escrito como vos me mandastes* I haue written to you as you bad mee: see before fol. 17.

*Que* is a Relatiue seruing to all genders and numbers instead of *el qual* and *la qual*, *los quales*, and *las quales*, as *el hombre que* the man which. So *los hombres que*, *la muger que*, *las mugeres que*. *Al que dan algo no dene escoger*, he to whom any thing is giuen ought not to choose, as is aboue said in the Pronoun, fol. 23. Sometimes the Antecedent is not exprested but included in the Relatiue as *Hagalo a quien toca* let him doe it whom it concerneth. *Vencera de quien es esta pleyto* he shall preuaile whose proceffe or sute this is. Sometimes *que* is only a Coniunction expletive, as *en verdad que fino se conociera, que dix-*

*era que estavas loco* in truth if I did not know thee, I would say thou wert a foole, where *que* in the two first places is an expletive put for elegancy, the third *que* only is significant.

### Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs Transitiues haue an accusatiue case after them, as *alabar la virtud*, or *a la virtud* to praise virtue, *aprovechar los hombres*, or *a los hombres* to profit men, *temer los*, or *a los enemigos* to feare the enemies. *Miranda* notwithstanding will haue *a la virtud*, *a los hombres* to bee the Dative case, which all other Graminarians make to bee the Accusatiue case.

The persons of the Preterperfect tenses which are formed by the auxiliar verbe *auer*, their participles doe not vary gender or number according to the precedent Nominatiue case, as *yo he almorzado* I haue broken my fast, *las mugeres han cenado* the women haue supped. But those persons and tenses of Verbs Passiues which are formed by the other auxiliar verbe *ser*, change both gender and number according to the Nominatiue cases that goe before the verbe, as *yo soy amado*, *la muger es amada*, *nos hombres somos amados*, *las mugeres son amadas*, as is aboue mentioned in the Chapter of Verbs passiues, fol. 28. And as it hath benne sayd that the verbe *Tener* is put for *Auer*, and *Estar* for *Ser*. So in some manner of speaking, one auxiliar verbe doth carry the signification of the other, as *mugeres y niños han de ser rogados* women and children are or ought to be entreated. *Ioan Baptista ha resuscitado de los muertos* Iohn Baptist is risen againe from the dead, Math. 14. 2. Where *han* seemeth to bee put for *son*, and *ha* for *es*. So contrariwise in the preterperfect tense of some verbs, *yo soy* is put for *yo he*, as *yo me soy venido*, I haue come, *yo me soy burlado* I haue ielled, &c.

When they will expresse a thing to be suddenly done, they put the Aorist with the Gerund, as *Subito en saliendo*



as soone as they came forth, *en acabando que acabo de comer* as soone as euer he had dined, *en viniendo que vino luego se echo en cama*, as soone as hee came hee went to bed. So *Estar* seemeth to bee superfluously vsed in these and the like speeches, *esta durmiendo* for *duermo*, he is still asleepe, *que estas haciendo* for *que haces*, what art thou doing? *están comiendo y hablando* they are yet eating and drinking.

Likewise the Verbe *Andar* in this and the like speeches, *andaos bolgando* goe take your ease and pleasure, is not altogether superfluous, but importeth a continuation of the action. Howbeit there is a mere Hebrew Pleonasm and redundancy of words, in saying *yo lo anduve con estos pies* I went it on these feet, *yo lo vi con estos ojos* I saw it with those eyes.

The Future of the Indicative, as also the third Imperfect of the Optative mood, doe admit a disioyning of the word by an Epenthesis or interposition of the syllable *lo* or *le* or *os*, as for example, in the

Future, for	{	<i>Lastimare,</i>	{	<i>Lastimar lo he,</i>	{	<i>So dar os he,</i>
		<i>Lastimaras,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo as,</i>		<i>for os dare, I</i>
		<i>Lastimara,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo a,</i>		<i>will giue you.</i>
		<i>Lastimaremos,</i>		<i>Lastimar lo hemos,</i>		<i>&amp;c. So in</i>

the Optative, for *Lastimaria*, *Lastimar le ja*. *Lastimarias* *Lastimar le ias*. So *Cregeria creer le ia*, *Dezia dezir le ia*, *Casar Oudir* fol. 97.

The Imperative is vsed in commanding, but in forbidding they vse the present tense of the Optative moode with a negation, *no lo oygas* doe not heare it, *no le escuchemos* let vs not listen to him. So Math. 14. 27. *no ayays miedo* be not afraid.

Some Imperatives are vsed proverbiially to expresse passion, saith *Miranda* fol. 227. as *Mira que nora mala* see with a mischeife, *eeba por copas* speake your pleasure, talke on idly or madly as a man would play cups trumps: for it is a speech taken from the cards, which are marked with cups. Especially in the second persons plural, *andad parayn vellaco*, goe thy way for a naughty villaine,

*andad para puto, para moro, goe filthy fellow, goe neger: Hazeos mucho del compadre y no os tendra en nada* make your selfe familiar, and then they will set little by you. *Andaos a dezir donayres que desso comereys* goe play the lester, and so you shall get a dinner, *andaos burlando* mock on.

The Present tense of the Optative moode with these words *como* when, *luego* as soone as, is put for the Future tense of the Indicative moode, as *Como yo lo tenga, yo se lo embiere* when I shall haue receiued it, I will send it you. *Dixo me que luego que el lo aya acabado de leer lo boluera a su lugar* he told me that as soone as he shall haue read it, hee will returne it to his place. *Luego que entremos le trataremos como ha merecido* as soone as we shall get in, wee will vse him as he hath deserued.

The first preterimperfect tense is sometimes without its Aduerb of wishing, as Iob 4. *aquel dia fuera tinieblas, y Dios no curara del, &c.* I would to God that day had been darknesse, and that God had not cared for it, or let that day be darknesse, where *osi* is vnderstood, which is expressed verse 7. *osi fuera aquella noche solitaria* would God that night had beene desolate. Being put without any signe, it serueth to the Potentiall mood, as *aora yaziara y reposara* now should I lie and be at rest, ver. 13. Sometimes it hath the signification of the Plusquamperfect, as *Boscan, oxala no comengaran o no duraran tanto* I wish they had neuer begun, or that they had not lasted so long.

The second Imperfect signifieth I might, would, should or could, and so likewise the third, as *Para que me previnieron las tetas que yo manasse?* why did the breasts preuent me that I should suck? Iob ibid. ver. 12. *O quan de gana ternia yo esso?* O how faine would I haue it? *Pregunto me si ternia lugar mañana de vello* he entreated me if I should haue any leisure, to come see him too morrow.

The Future of the subiunctiue is most vsually put with a Coniunction, as *Si vinieren mis cartas a sus manos entregadas a mi criado* If my letters come to your hands, deliver

liuer them to my man, *Si supiera que venierdes* if I might know that you will come. Sometimes also without a Coniunction, as *lo que dixere lo hara* hee will doe whatsoeuer he shall say vnto you.

When two verbs come together, the latter shall bee the Infinitive moode, which Infinitive is many times to bee rendred passiuely, as *manda traer leña* hee biddeth to bring wood, or wood to be brought, *yo os lo hare llevar* I will cause it be carried for you.

The Infinitive with an Article becommeth a Noun Substantive, as *el dormire mucho*, *es para vivir poco* much sleepe shortneth our life. *El comer y beber* meate and drinke.

The Future of the Infinitive expresth that which wee say in English to bee ready or about to doe such, or such a thing, as *Esto y por yr* I am ready to goe, *Esta por meterse Frayle* he is about to turne Fryer, *Esta por pelarse las barbas, y quebrarse la cabeza* hee is ready to peelee away his beard, and to breake his head, *Aun esso y por comer* I haue not yet dined, or I am yet to dine, *Quanto auys de auer* how much are you to haue, or what must you haue.

### Syntax of Particles.

To the Particles, as Aduerbs, Coniunctions, and Prepositions, we need not prescribe any other thing than what hath already been formerly deliuered in their severall places. Only this I haue obserued that in ioyning two Aduerbs together, they curtall the first, as *escriue delicada y subidamente* he writeth delicately, and with deepe reach and searh, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 184. So *Sentencias Sabias y graciosamente dichas*, for *sabidamente*.

Aduerbs of the Comparatiue degree gouerne a Genitive case, as *ay mas de dos meses ay* it is about two months since.

The

The Participle *que* in Interrogations is a mere expletive, as *Alonso de Caminantes* fol. 3. *pregunto a sus criados que adonde estàn? y que como estàn allí?* hee asked his servants where he was? and wherefore he stood there? *Ag. in fol. 1. Le dixo que qual era la causa?* he asked what was the cause? *Haxen experiencia de que tales han de ser sus hijos* they make triall what ones their children will be. *Eramos que tantos de compaña* we were so many in company. These speeches also are somewhat strange. *Que tanto el del mes?* what day of the month is this? *Bibia quarenta y tantos años* he lived 40 yeeres and upward. *Jarden de Flores, fol. 80. haxen la simiente y despues de seca la muelen*, *Ibid.* they wet their graine and after it is dry they grinde it. *Los arboles mazen de suyo* the trees grow of their owne accord.

It is a saying among the Learned, He teacheth ill, that teacheth all, which made mee carefull to cut off Impertinencies, and to assemble onely those parts which were necessary to integrate the whole: And yet beyond expectation I see the booke grown in bulk, and swoln into a volume.

I haue added this Grammar to her other Sisters which heretofore I set forth for the French and Italian tongues, being willing to prick a Card, as it were, for my selfe and others that shall adventure upon this language, cheifly for such whose company and conuersation I am likely to haue into Spaine, to whose loue I recommend my selfe, and our iourney to the grace and guidance of God.

FINIS.

C 21739  
69232

SL

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE  
**HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY**

---

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION